

INSIDE:



After Lévesque / Air India's disaster

Maclean's

JULY 1, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.50

The Pawns of Terror

**Agonizing over the
Beirut hostages**

**The risks of rescue
— or retaliation**

**The roots of
Islamic terror**

**WA pilot John Testrake
with gunman at Beirut
airport last week**



"So what's for dinner?"

BE A PART OF IT
Canadian Club
 LIGHT CRISP VERSATILE ENJOY



Taking aim at exports

The rising tide of protectionist sentiment in Washington has sent Canadian officials scurrying to protect exports to Canada's most important market. — *Page 46*



Pop's man for all seasons

With a new solo jazz album and starring roles in two major upcoming films, Sting, the former lead singer of The Police, is enjoying success all by himself. — *Page 66*

COVER

The pawns of terror

The prolonged and increasingly tense war of nerves over the American passengers from the hijacked TWA airliner, held hostage in Lebanon by Shi'ite terrorists who are demanding the release of Arab captives in Israel, tested Washington's resolve to withstand pressures to negotiate, retaliate or urge the Israelis to surrender their prisoners. — *Page 10*

COVER PHOTO BY AP/WIDE WORLD; STYLING BY J. A. HARRIS



Closing the Lévesque era

René Lévesque's decision to relinquish the premiership of Quebec moved Canada inexorably into the dénouement of a dramatic chapter in its history. — *Page 8*



A modern giant in Montreal

An exclusive Montreal show of Pablo Picasso's paintings provides an intimate glimpse of the man many artists regard as the century's greatest artist. — *Page 60*

CONTENTS

Art	60
Books	65
Business	7
Business/Economy	46
Canada	8
Cover	10
Crime	36
Editorial	2
Film	67
Fetheringham	68
Letters	4
Manuscript	24
Music	66
Newman	50
People	62
Space	58
World	26

Terror on trial

In "The plot to kill the Pope" (Cover, June 18), although 16,000 people died in a sensation and sad death in Bangladesh, you chose to uncover the web of intrigue surrounding the assassination attempt on one man. Did the appeal of an espionage tale blind you to the enormity of suffering that took place in a beleaguered and impoverished country?

—ANDREW MITCHELL,
Toronto

We would have preferred Canadian hero Steve Feno on the cover of the June 18 issue of *Maclean's* to deranged Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. With backless front cover decisions like that, calling yourself "Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine" is a joke.

—TERESA C. TORRENT,
St. Catharines, Ont.

The Star Wars

Barbara Amiel comes out enthusiastically in favor of Canadian involvement in the "Star Wars" program ("As access to the government," *Chance*, June 18). In the October, 1984, issue of *Scientific American* the authors of space-based Ballistic-Missile Defense concluded "President Reagan's 'Star Wars' program seems unlikely ever to protect the entire nation against a nuclear attack. It would nonetheless trigger a major escalation of the arms race." Would we not be better off if the \$26 billion were spent for international development and co-operation rather than in a venture that might not protect anyone?

—TONY CHEN,
Toronto



Mehmet Ali Agca: the web of intrigue

Written to Barbara Amiel: At last someone has had the courage to put in writing the thoughts that many Canadians share. Historically, the truth of her statement that "the actions of the Soviet Union are those of a bully" has been proven in the repeated invasions of unprepared countries after unprepared countries. We should be thankful we have a neighbor, a strong power, that only asks the minimum of support from us in the maintenance of a strong defense to protect our continent.

—ELISE RANGER,
Worren, Ont.

One of the reasons why ordinary citizens should be skeptical of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is that it encourages us to see the enormously important issues of peace and survival as problems in engineering. If only we can develop machines that are complicated and expensive enough, we'll be safe. The alternatives to Star Wars are slow, painstaking and ambiguous: negotiation, diplomacy, the exercise of judgment. We get understandably frustrated with those alternatives. Yet peace is a human problem, not a technological one.

—PETER DENHAM,
Barkton, Sask.

Amiel's views on the effectiveness of ballistic-missile defense have all the depth of a cowboy flick in which the good guys necessarily win because they have more advanced weapons. Amiel believes that many Canadians would be no more perspicacious than she herself should the government go to the citizens for their opinion as Joe Clark suggests. That's too bad. But we cannot therefore sit back, secure in the knowledge that our elected representatives will make wise decisions for us.

—JEAN RANGWILL,
Oshawa, Ont.

PASSAGES

DIED: British film-maker John Boulton, 71, who, with his late brother, Roy, wrote, produced and directed a large number of movies, including the memorable *Family Jewels*, *Brothers in Law* and *I'm All Right, Jack*; of course, in London, Boulton, who was married five times—once to actress Shirley Mills—began his film career in the 1930s with stage-set films. Originally a member of the British Labour Party, he later switched allegiance to the Liberal Party and in the 1950s lampooned Labour policies in comic films, especially *I'm All Right, Jack*, a story of union tyranny that has become a classic.

SENTENCED: Former Norwegian diplomat Arne Trøsvoll, 45, whose trial on charges of spying for the Soviet Union and Iraq began on Feb. 26, to 26 years in prison, in Oslo Central Court. As an economic and social affairs officer with Norway's delegation to the United Nations from 1979 to 1982, Trøsvoll had access to sensitive information. Norwegian security authorities put him under surveillance in 1979 because of ties to suspected KGB agents. In spite of these suspicions, in 1982 the Norwegian government allowed Trøsvoll to enter the country's Defense College, where he was given to secret defense information. Throughout the trial, Trøsvoll, whose sentence is twice as long as any given a convicted spy in Norway since the Second World War, denied any guilt.

ABSORBED: Red Brigades activist Barbara Palmer, 26, who has avoided capture for more than seven years, for her part in the kidnappings of former power Aldo Moro and U.S. Brig-Gen James Dozier, by Italian police, in Ostia, 50 km from Rome. Known as the Red Rose of Italy's Red Brigades, Palmeri received several life sentences in absentia for terrorist activities, including her part in the 1978 kidnapping and killing of Moro and the 1981 abduction of Dozier, who was held in a Padua apartment for 42 days and freed after a daring rescue by a police anti-aircraft squad.

REJECTED: By the Ontario Court of Appeal, nurse Rosalee Nelles's bid to sue the attorney general for malicious prosecution, false arrest and imprisonment. In Toronto, The 28-year-old Nelles is accused of the wife after she was accused of charges of first-degree murder in the deaths of four babies at Toronto's famed Hospital for Sick Children following a 45-day preliminary hearing in 1982. A royal commission into 36 suspicious baby deaths at the hospital failed to uncover the cause of the deaths, and so far no one else has been charged with the murders.

INTRODUCING

Rothmans 100's

LONGER SMOOTHER MILDER



JOIN THE MOVIE
TO ROTHMANS
ENJOY THE SMOKE, LONG
MILDER, MILD AND
SATISFACTION OF THE
TOBACCO COMPANY'S DESIGN

ALSO IN
SPECIAL MILD
AND MENTHOL



ROTHMANS OF PALL MALL EST. 1890
BLENDERS OF FINE CIGARETTES THROUGH SIX REGIONS

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid sharing.
Average per cigarette—Rothmans Special Mild "Tar" 10 mg Nic. 0.9 mg.
Rothmans Special Mild Menthol "Tar" 10 mg Nic. 0.9 mg. Rothmans Extra Light "Tar" 8 mg Nic. 0.8 mg.

SUBSCRIBER'S
MAILING NOTICE

Send correspondence to:
Maclean's, Box 1400
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1B4

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE
AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY!

I also subscribe to *Maclean's* and/or *Play* and
enclose old address labels from those magazines as well.

Name _____
New Address _____
Home Address _____
City _____
Prov _____
Postal Code _____

THE SPIRIT OF THE WHITE REINDEER. ON ICE.



The last straw

Regarding "Censoring one, censoring all" (Column, April 18): far more than 20 years my name has been subjected to slanderous stories and often outright lies. But it was my belief that one sometimes has to take abuse and degrading language as part of the price to pay. The last straw came with Barbara Ansel's comments about the German race. Most of the media don't know the facts and the population only knows what is fed to them.

—ARNDT EICKHOFF
Pottsgood, Ont.

Dissenters on the car

Regarding "The car at 100" (Cover, June 2): so, the car industry is changing? Thank goodness! Now, perhaps, we'll see the advent of the perfected air cushion, once helicopter doors filled with some impact-resistant synthetic material and a paint job that doesn't blazon forth in rust-colored stripes. Perhaps the time has indeed come when the car industry will concern itself with the safety and longevity of the man in bubble rather than with profits, audits and turnover. I'm not, however, placing any bets. Hope does spring eternal, but after 100 years patience is becoming sorely tried.

—ANNA WEISS FORTIN,
Brookville, Ont.

Isn't it nice to know that the automobile is in such good shape? Isn't it nice to know that drivers are still out there killing countless thousands every year? This ironic method of transportation authorizes an individual with a modicum of intelligence to operate a lethal machine. Isn't it nice to know that the automobile is still monopolizing the road, bestowing the benefits of its carbon monoxide and gasoline fumes and contributing its various wastes to soil run-off? Isn't it nice to know that our police forces and law courts spend countless hours in dancing attendance on the automobile, with every fender-bending incident requiring the presence of one or more? Your article was nicely a continuation of the fatuous bloodbathiness served up by the advertisers.

—JOAN HENYON,
Toronto

Errata

In the Theatre section of your June 2 edition ("A hot-and-cold (sawb?)") you incorrectly named an actor on the left in the photograph. He is not David Schramm but Richard Farrell.

—JAMES PARSELL,
Oscoda, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply names, addresses and daytime number. All correspondence is sent to the Editor, *Maclean's* magazine, Maclean Hunter Bldg., 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

Virtuoso performance.

Designers have spent years trying to overcome the inherent shortcomings of the conventional cone speaker. Things like "cavity effect", "cone breakup" and "phase shifting" which create distorted perceptions of music, especially when you attempt to play the latest digital LPs or Compact Discs.

One speaker, however, has proven itself equal to the art of near-perfect musical reproduction ever since it first appeared in 1960: Technics' revolutionary Honeycomb Disc speaker.

Instead of the traditional cone, Technics developed a round, flat diaphragm and instead of ordinary cone paper,

Technics employed an extremely rigid honeycomb core. The result was a phenomenally accurate, responsive speaker; strong enough to follow complex waveforms effortlessly, light enough to capture every subtle nuance. A speaker naturally attuned to the recreation of reality.

The Honeycomb Disc is now used in a wide range of Technics speakers, from the elegant 2½" thin offering below to the acclaimed Monitor series.

If speakers that still sound like speakers aren't what you had in mind, Technics' virtuoso performance will be pure music to your ears.

Technics
The science of sound.



Technics
The science of sound.



Canada Life Has A Policy That Protects The Peregrine Falcon.

It was the next annual policy we've ever designed. We called it the Peregrine Project.
June 30/84. The directors' dining room in the Canada Life building in Toronto is closed. The Peregrine Project begins.
June 28/84. The first young peregrine falcons arrive by air freight and are placed in a specially-designed "back box" that extends through the 12th floor dining room window onto the ledge.
July 16/84. The birds are removed from the outside of the cage and the young birds are allowed to fly free.

AUGUST 25/84. Thus far, 7 peregrine falcons have been released and are living on the Canada Life building. They have all learned to fly and are taking their first runs at city pigeons.

September 28/84. The last of the morning falcons fly south.
October 6/84. Canada Life's directors get their dining room back.

The net result of this urban release project, 7 more peregrine falcons have a fighting chance for survival.

The Story Behind the Peregrine Falcon Release.

The urban release program was designed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to re-establish this endangered species in Ontario. Canada Life has been an enthusiastic partner in this project and to support a second peregrine falcon release in Regina this summer.

The peregrine falcon was facing extinction in Ontario and North America largely because of the widespread use of DDT after the Second World War. DDT entered the peregrine's food chain and caused the birds to lay thin-shelled eggs in cracked before hatching. As a result, accidents depleted the peregrine falcon would vanish from North America since by 1960 DDT is now banned in Canada and the United States, but it is still used in Latin America and South America where the peregrine fly every winter.

At Canada Life, we believe that by protecting a part of the environment, we are protecting a part of ourselves. Canada Life sponsors the peregrine falcon release and other wildlife protection programs of World Wildlife Fund. Canada Life is also supporting these worthwhile programs.



WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

World Wildlife Fund Canada
 1000 University Avenue
 1000 University Avenue
 1000 University Avenue



CANADA LIFE
 Bringing protection to life



Carroll (left), Ringe: a more challenging ascent along the western ridge

FOLLOW-UP

A return to Everest

The first organized Canadian expedition to Mount Everest's wind-swept 29,000-foot summit ended in triumph on Oct. 4, 1982, as Laurie Ringelet, a 32-year-old Canadian, scrambled to the peak. Three days later another team member, photographer Patrick Morrow, 38, from Kitchener, B.C., followed him to the top of the highest peak in the world. But the legacy of the much-publicized conquest is as bitter as it is heroic. During the climb, the 10-man team consumed the deputy leader, Roger Marshall, for disobeying orders. Tragically struck when an avalanche buried three Nepalese Sherpa guides and a CBC cameraman. Immediately after the ascent, six members departed. Now a 12-member team, including Ringelet and four climbers from the original group, is confronting the first expedition's unforeseen overtones as it plans a new and more arduous climb for March, 1984. Said Calgary conservation executive Wayne Lyons, 35, the team's business manager and one of the climbers: "The overtones of the other expedition have been so."

a month. If they get to the top, said Lyons, "what will be satisfying is that it will be seen by our peers as successful."

Team leader Jim Ringelet, a 30-year-old Toronto photographer and veteran of the first trip, has set out to correct the mistakes of the team's ill-starred first mission. He has chosen a safer route which avoids the unpredictable Khumbu Icefall, site of the 1982 avalanche. To prevent the internal dissension that plagued the previous team, he sought sympathy in his choice of partners. Indeed, neither Morrow nor Marshall was invited to join. Marshall, who successfully won the first team following his dismissal, will also attempt Everest next summer, but alone. And Morrow is planning to climb the 19,844-foot-high Vinson Massif in Antarctica in November as part of his goal to scale the highest peak on every continent.

Still, the first expedition's negative image has frustrated the search for a principal sponsor. Said Lyons: "I do not think any major sponsor wants to be involved in death." The team is still \$246,000 short of its \$348,000 budget. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the federal government have refused funding requests. Spokesman at Air Canada, the previous sponsor, said that the airline would not likely back another Everest expedition. Indeed, Ringelet's team is now acutely aware that before it can attempt to conquer Everest it must regain the reputation of the first expedition.

—ANN WALSH-BRY



Burnett's is taste.
The cold snap of a real dry gin.
Frosty, delicious.

When you're hot, you're ready for it:

THE COLD SNAP OF BURNETT'S GIN.



Axworthy: "The last thing the Liberal party needs right now is another ideology."

Q&A: TOM AXWORTHY

A Liberal takes stock

As principal secretary to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau from 1983 until his resignation in June, 1985, Tom Axworthy, 38, issues the forecasts of liberalism in a political culture dominated by Brian Mulroney, Ronald Reagan, and Margaret Thatcher. A native of Winnipeg, Axworthy was a disciple of John F. Kennedy's "New Frontier," and was inspired by Robert Kennedy. An economic nonbeliever, he joined the Liberal cabinet minister Walter Gordon and Ross Bayford before joining the Prime Minister's Office as a special assistant in 1975. Axworthy—whose brother, Lloyd, is the Liberal MP from Winnipeg-Fort Garry and the former Liberal transport minister—left the PMO to teach a course on "The Future of Liberalism" at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Harvard has now invited him back to examine the Mulroney Ring Chair in Canadian Studies this fall. Maclean's correspondent Gregory Worlock recently interviewed Axworthy in his Ottawa home.

Maclean's: How do you define liberalism?

Axworthy: The strength of liberalism—certainly the most successful political philosophy in the postwar world—is that it appeals to two basic aspects of man. There is man the achiever, the individualist who likes material goals, strives to get ahead and welcomes opportunity. The second aspect of liberalism is concerned about giving. While most of us want to get ahead, we also want our fellows to do well.

Maclean's: How should liberalism change?

Axworthy: Liberalism has had the happy fortune of being able to appeal to both strands of our personality, and that is why it has been so successful. But in the 1970s and 1980s liberalism began to lose sight of the idea of opportunity, which was part of our turf that was taken over by conservatives. Much of what Ronald Reagan is talking about is traditional Rooseveltian liberalism: optimism, economic growth and stirring. With the all-black and stagnation, there is began to lose favor with the electorate because people questioned whether we could create wealth, rather than just redistribute it.

Maclean's: Is there power in opposition or liberalism?

Axworthy: I believe in an activist government—very much so—but perhaps we became too accustomed to passing a law, creating a department, relying on regulations to deal with the problem. The reason that liberalism has suffered a decline is not only that we lost the secret of growth but that the instrument that we had used, the state, also began to fall out of favor.

Maclean's: Right now there is friction in the Liberal party between supporters of Pierre Trudeau and John Turner. How do you see it?

Axworthy: I don't think it is that divisive. I take Mao's strategy—let a hundred flowers blossom. No one has a lock on truth. A great political party will try to seek wisdom from a variety of sources. The last thing the Liberal party

A serious offer for the serious driver.

For those serious drivers who are contemplating buying a new BMW, Toronto's BMW dealers present an appropriately serious offer.

Come in and test drive a new BMW before July 31st. Your name will go into the hat to win one of ten places reserved by us at a one-day advanced driving course, sanctioned by the BMW Car Club of Canada, to be held at Shawnessy in Mississauga, Ontario, on Thursday, July 25. You'll learn how to hone your skills in gear shifting, cornering, braking techniques and much more. Cost of the one-day course, \$220. Cost to winners of this contest—NIL.*

If you're serious about driving, and seriously thinking about buying a BMW, come on in. This is your kind of contest.



**from the
Toronto BMW
Dealers**

Beach Auto
2286 Queen Street East
Toronto 034-5361

Grant Young Automobiles,
183 Forest Road East, Toronto
663-1340 and 663-1161

Niagara Motors
2221 Maple Street, Toronto
243-8300

Town & Country Motors,
7200 Yonge Street
Thornhill 886-3100

Children Automobiles,
2357 Royal Windsor Drive
Oshawa 842-1811

*Full details available at the BMW Dealers' Retail Office

Taste the difference.

Any way you mix it,
the great flavour of Jamaica
comes through.



needs right now is a manifesto or uniform ideology. Liberals have basic principles which will continue, but our program and priorities should change. It is fair to say that the Liberal party does not have as cohesive an approach to many problems as it used to, and that's a good thing. We're out of power now, we've got some time, we've got the luxury to do some rethinking.

Maclean's: Is John Turner the man to revitalize the party?

Aworthy: John Turner is certainly bright, a Rhodes Scholar who didn't get where he is without having some facility for thought and ideas. He is not an intellectual in the way that Pierre Trudeau is, but he doesn't need to be. Franklin Roosevelt, who is one of my political heroes, was far from being an intellectual. What a leader has to do is recognize his strengths and weaknesses and compensate for those weaknesses.

The answer is to be smart enough to gather round you the people who will revitalize the intellectual traditions of the party. That's what Turner has to do.

Maclean's: Are the Ontario Liberals a kind of branchhead for the party nationally?

Aworthy: Oh, sure. We suffered a massive defeat federally. We would rather start by rebuilding provincially. The success in becoming the government of Canada's largest province is a remarkable task for Liberals across the country.

Maclean's: What new thoughts do you have as a result of your time in the United States on the much-debated option of free trade, for example?

Aworthy: I would strike out on a different course. I believe in multilateral trade, not free trade. I don't think that any free trade arrangement with the United States will get through Congress. I'm very worried for my country that we're going to get ourselves in a tremendous lather about free trade and have a massive policy debate here, only to find that Congress doesn't have the slightest intention of allowing free trade. It is the most protectionist Congress in years and I don't think the government is coming clean with Canadians about the realistic prospects.

Maclean's: And what about your views on Canadian nationalism?

Aworthy: Canada has to strive in as many ways as possible to achieve greater independence from the United States. I have once to realize that Canada has a different value system, that having a different foreign policy is important not only for ourselves but for the world. An independent monetary policy is even more crucial. It's perhaps paradoxical that I've had a wonderful, stimulating year, but that stimulation has led me to become more of a Canadian patriot than I ever was previously. ☐

WE ONLY SPIN GOLD.



Old gold, new gold, solid gold. Turn to gold.

590
CKEY



Since the time water was first formed, throwing down as vapour, soft summer rains and gentle mists, the Planet Earth has been creating and nurturing her most precious secret, Ramlosa, sparkling mineral water.

For thousands of millennia, Ramlosa patiently journeys through its 75 year cycle, percolating far beneath the surface of the earth. Ever since the Swedes

discovered this secret bedrock source in 1707, Europeans have enjoyed Ramlosa's lightly carbonated, clean and naturally refreshing good taste.

Introducing the natural, carbonated mineral water of Sweden.

Look for the beautiful blue bottle or find it at your favorite restaurant. *Campagna Distribution: E.A. Jordan and Associates, 201, Broadway Lane, P.O. Box 1022, King City, Ontario (416) 475-5577*



"In Sweden, good taste comes naturally"

AN AMERICAN VIEW

The salesmanship of being a spy

By Fred Bruning

For agents collared John A. Walker Jr. in rural Maryland near a sign that said "No Hunting"—a directive G-men evidently did not consider applicable to the citizens. The evening's trophy was neither jackrabbits nor Cornish hens but a flamboyant former spy man now accused of passing secrets to the Soviets for 20 years.

Authorities claim that Walker was the brains behind one of the nation's major spy rings. They say, further, that he recruited his son, Michael, an older brother, Arthur, and a friend, Jerry Whitworth, for purposes of espionage. At one time, Walker is supposed to have discussed intelligence-gathering opportunities with his daughter, Laura Snyder, but Snyder denied it.

If that is so, perhaps Snyder did not understand the importance of her father's undertaking. What's Daddy doing conspicuously for the triumph of world socialism? Didn't he expose himself to terrible danger in the name of the oppressed? Argue with his politics, but admire the man's determination. What forbidden? What decline?

What a laugh! Like anything else you would care to name, the espionage racket has gone commercial. Spies are only human, and no less frail than the next was John A. Walker Jr., according to the *Wall*. With ball players pulling down millions and the *Jazz*able Yaggers leeching around in *Yolows* and every two-bit musical writing a best seller, spies naturally want equal access to financial security. "The ideologies are few in number," said Gene R. La Roque, a former admiral who heads the Center for Defense Information in Washington. "The people who want a little more cash are legion."

Now rumormongers that the new breed of spy is more interested in finding himself a decent tax shelter than in toppling anybody's political order! Rise of the professional! Get serious. These folks are still struggling for a new world order. They are struggling to make the payments on Rolex watches and beachfront acreage. Ski trips to Aspen, dinner at that perfect little bistro outside Rome—such are the spoils of foreign intrigue in the era of "I Want."

When applied to espionage, the profit motive can cause special problems for those who must impose the law. While there may be some comfort in knowing that the operatives of the 1960s are merely *Wall* Street investors in disguise, experts say the quick-buck crowd is far tougher to locate than those silly old *World*-of-yore. "In counterespionage, if you find a spy, you find a group, that's wonderful," a source told *The New York Times*. "But when it's pure cash for sale, you don't have any leads. It makes searching for the agents much more difficult, if not impossible."

John Walker, who became a private detective after two decades in the navy, is said to have been a classic example of the *spy*istic snop. As Stanford Turner, former CIA director, observed, "John Walker is a money man." Walker had an airplane, a houseboat, two homes, three offices and real estate on a couple of Bahamian islands. He shocked his wife (she eventually turned him in) and, according to reports, developed a fondness for upscale women. No soulful character out of John le Carré or Gre-

gor, experts say the quick-buck crowd is far tougher to locate than those silly old *World*-of-yore. "In counterespionage, if you find a spy, you find a group, that's wonderful," a source told *The New York Times*. "But when it's pure cash for sale, you don't have any leads. It makes searching for the agents much more difficult, if not impossible."

Ski trips to Aspen, dinners in France—such are the spoils of foreign intrigue in the era of 'I Want'

ham Greene, this guy seems like someone who should fill the pages of *Jacques-Louis Bonna*.

If Walker has gained a certain notoriety in governmental circles, he is also, exactly Man of the Year elsewhere. So philosophically bankrupt was the fellow, according to reports, that while dealing information to the Soviets he was a member of that most benighted of committees, all of all gone after: the Kix Kix Klan. In the late 1970s, Klamman say Walker affiliated himself with the group—an embarrassing development, as things worked out. Talk about ignoring! Proud defender of racial purity and *discretion* virtues, the sixties man linked with a man described as the biggest fat ass Benedict Arnold.

One can imagine the distress suffered by various dragons, klansmen, vintners and grand *Wassian* women upon learning that god of Jerry Walker was passing information to the Russians. It may, yes, see, the Klan's distinct understanding that Walker was engaged in a far loftier enterprise. Specifically, he was supposed to be recruiting sailors for the invisible Empire. Instead, he was collecting intelligence for

Moscow. Good one, promise? Klamman: "I don't see why the Klan should have its name dragged through the mud by a communist spy."

Even those Americans who do not stroll their neighborhoods in wrinkled sheets and pestle-point caps may ask how such a thing as the Walker affair could happen. Where have we gone wrong? What has become of our patriotism? A man not only to have accommodated the Soviets but driven his own son into the scheme. His own son? What a dismal tale to tell in a land that so reveres the sanctity of family life, the father as role model, the eternal virtue of the Boy Scout code.

In the episode of Griffin Bell, who served as attorney general under Jimmy Carter, the episode is further evidence of society's decline. "With the breakdown in values, partly because of Vietnam and partly Watergate, and a loosening in general discipline, both social and institutional, secrets are held so much more loosely." Whatever sent Walker away, federal authorities say, he indeed demonstrated an altogether remarkable disdain for classified information on a variety of subjects—everything from submarine warfare to communications coding. Nothing at all seemed sacred.

Surely, we yet may learn that Walker was swept away by the moral laxity of the times. We also may discover that he was just a guy who wanted a few bucks and said to himself, "If anybody has a fifth sense, mine just happens to be finding secrets to the Reds." We are a nation of moonlighters—of our machines and publishers and busboys working off the books. John Walker simply may have taken the obvious path to a few easy bucks two lifetimes. The accused, of course, considers himself innocent.

At least this much seems clear: Walker was extraordinarily fond of money. His former wife, Barbara Crowley Walker, said recently, "John always had a lifestyle higher than he could afford." Many of us are likewise afflicted, and to say, and it is no surprise that ordinarily loyal Americans occasionally lose perspective while scheming for that private airplane or second homeboat. Perhaps the evidence will show that poor John Walker really meant his government no harm, after all that, as suspected, he found nothing whatever attractive about the Soviets except the feel of their cash.

Fred Bruning is a writer who lives in New York.

Closing the Lévesque era

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

The letter he signalled the end of an often-tumultuous 30-year political career was only one page long. It was delivered late at night, barely eight hours after an earlier suggestion that he was far from ready to resign. It followed months of personal deliberation and public debate. But it was an unqualified Quebec Premier René Lévesque, the 62-year-old enfant terrible of Canadian politics and the founder-leader of the irascible Parti Québécois, had decided to leave. He resigned the party presidency last week, setting in motion a summer-long leadership campaign expected to culminate with the election of a new leader in September. Lévesque's decision to leave came at a time of burgeoning support for his party. And it followed months of increasingly vocal Québécois criticism of his leadership. But throughout Quebec and much of Canada it signalled the end of an emotional chapter in the nation's history—the great Quebec independence debate.

Lévesque's resignation, although widely expected, was carried out in a totally unexpected way. After his office located Parti Québécois vice-president Nadia Amatoopolos in Au Chalet Suisse, a fondue restaurant in Old Quebec favored by the city's political set, Lévesque came on the phone and told her of his decision. A messenger from the premier's office delivered his letter to her there 30 minutes later and took copies to others on the 12-member party national executive that Thursday night. The text was distributed to journalists on the provincial Telus wire service. The letter began: "Dear Nadia, You must have realized, as did many others, that sooner or later I would leave the party presidency. I have considered everything in the best of my ability. I submit to you this letter, which represents my resignation effective today."

Earlier that afternoon, just before the national assembly went into summer sessions, Lévesque received two stunning overtures from Péquanos and Libéraux following passage of a congratulatory motion to mark the 85th anniversary of his first election—as a Liberal—on Jan. 22, 1950. In response, the premier declared: "Thank you for the flowers, but I just want you to know you are barking me too soon. I am very well, thank you." After the house adjourned, Lévesque chose to stay away from the traditional

adjournment cocktail party. Instead, he went to his office, conferred with several aides and sent the resignation letter. Then he retreated into privacy.

The anticipation and surprise that accompanied Lévesque's resignation re-created the excitement of Pierre Trudeau's departure from politics had been widely forecast too, and he finally made up his mind to leave during a walk through an Ottawa snowstorm.



Bourassa with Paul Philbert (left) and Jean-Guy Gervais, opposition winners

on Feb. 28, 1984. Together, the two French Canadians dominated public life for more than a decade while they grappled with the vexatious question of Quebec's place in Confederation. While Trudeau mostly argued the federalist cause, the more emotional Lévesque alternately outraged and endeared himself to Québécois and other Canadians as the province's most ardent proponent of political secession.

His resignation brought a mixture of tributes and relief. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney saluted Lévesque as a man who "has always conducted himself with great courage and dignity." He added, "As a taxpayer and citizen I am satisfied that what he tried to do was in the best interests of Quebec and French

Canadians." Field Quebec Employment Minister Robert Dene, the only anglophone in the PQ cabinet, "He has been a giant in the history of Quebec. When they build a monument for Lévesque it will have to be a big one." But there were critics, too, including Maurice Sheard, first vice-president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, who declared, "Lévesque leaves a legacy of bitterness, disappointment, cynicism and

confusion during the manner means. As it was, the council adjourned its scheduled one-day meeting after less than two hours and Sunday while the party executive worked out the rules for the leadership contest—the PQ's first since the party was founded with Lévesque its acclaimed leader almost 17 years ago. The list of likely candidates includes a disparate mix of hard-line seces-

sionist April. Membership in the PQ has slumped from a high of 300,000 during the 1981 election to its current level of 117,000. The renegade Liberals, with former premier Bourassa (1970-76) back as leader since 1983, have roughly 225,000 card-carrying members. The PQ trails the Liberals so badly in the polls—by 53 percentage points in a May poll by *Société Inc.*—that some ana-



Lévesque in national assembly corner a late-night letter to end a career

lymphatics and quasi-federalists (page 11). The early favorite, Justice Minister Pierre Marc Johnson.

Lévesque's successor may not govern for long. As a result of defections after the Lévesque-led shelling of the PQ's sovereignty option in January and a series of by-election losses to the Liberals—the latest four on June 3 brought Liberal leader Robert Bourassa into the national assembly—the PQ's majority in the 122-seat legislative bodies on one seat. And a general election, which the Liberals are expected to win, is due by

late June has suggested that it would be short out if an election were held now.

Lévesque is certain to be remembered for the sweeping and sometimes controversial measures that his government has brought Quebecers since 1976. Some of the more popular measures were laws creating a state automobile insurance program, protecting farmland from zoning, and creating rigorous new standards governing financing of political parties. At the same time, former allies in organized labor were outraged by legislation in 1982 and 1983 that slashed

the pay of provincial civil servants by 20 per cent, abolished their right to negotiate and suspended workers of the federal and Quebec charters of rights.

Still, the enduring judgment of Lévesque will likely be based far more on the PQ's performance on two dominant issues: language rights and political independence. The passage in 1977 of Bill 101—the Charter of the French Language, which established French as the language of work—profoundly altered the course of everyday life in the province. In fact, Lévesque, who uses colloquial English, initially said he was "reluctant" by the need to pass the law, which many Quebecers and other francophones attacked as discriminatory. But the Charter, with its overall goal of promoting the use of French, has consistently been chosen in surveys among francophones as the most popular legislation that the PQ has passed. While the bill contributed to the erosion of English-speaking Quebecers in the 1970s, it created new opportunities for francophones in employment and business. Said Claude Desrosiers, the director general of the Centre des dirigeants d'entreprises (Centre of Business Directors), a lobby group: "Lévesque's economic legacy is not huge, but he has given us faith in our talent."

But that same sense of confidence may also have contributed to the decline in popularity of the nationalist movement and of the PQ. Many hard-line sovereigntists bitterly resented Lévesque because they said that he failed to capitalize on the flood of nationalist sentiment in the mid-1970s. By linking political sovereignty to economic association with the rest of Canada, sovereigntists said that Lévesque diluted the potential emotional appeal of building a new country. The referendum result of May 20, 1980, when 50.6 per cent of Quebecers rejected the government's request for a mandate to organize sovereignty negotiations with Ottawa, left-wing nationalists disillusioned.

In the 1981 general election, following the referendum, Lévesque ran on a platform of good government, and he told voters that there would not be another sovereignty referendum during his government's second session. The party itself was re-elected. But last November, when Lévesque again supported dropping references to independence in the next election, 10 cabinet ministers and backbenchers and thousands of party members split with him. That division ultimately contributed to his decision to resign, which was cheered by Liberal member Gilles Bérubé. "Lévesque is a great man, probably the greatest Quebecer of his time. But this is no longer his time, and it is time we make a change."

With Michael Rose in Ottawa and François Robert in Montreal

A healer who treated injured pride

By Glen Allen

As prelate René Lévesque was barely out of infancy when his literary-minded father, Dominique, read him his first book. It was a tall, red-illustrated edition of La Fontaine's *Fables*—borely and instructive tales of ants, mice, foxes and other creatures who survive by cunning wiles and cunning. The story he remembered best, Lévesque told Jean Provencher, one of his three biographers, was about a hungry wolf and a daring stork. The wolf was sitting so greedily that a bone became stuck in his throat. A passing stork plucked it out and then asked for a reward. The wolf refused, saying, "Just be happy you got away alive." Now that Lévesque is leaving politics after a quarter-century of consuming anxiety in the rest of the country, English Canadians may well feel like the stork that got away.

Lévesque's beginnings in the sleepy Guelph town of New Carlisle—he was born in nearby Campbellton, N.B., on Aug. 24, 1923—were marked by clashes with the areas of the English who dominated the town and a growing taste for politics, which he learned at his grandfather's knee. It is a guess his grandfather may have been playing all his life. During, innovative, never comfortable with authority, he was expelled from College Garneau in Quebec City, where the family moved after Dominique Lévesque's death in 1938, for getting into one mark out of 100 in a mathematics exam. Later, Lévesque was expelled from Laval university for smoking in class. He never refused to return, saying, "I'll never practice law—all I want to do is write."

Lévesque then began a brilliant career in the media, first as a news writer and correspondent with the U.S. Office of War Information in Europe during the Second World War. In 1944 and 1945 he witnessed the bombing of London, the Normandy invasion, the liberation of the Dachau death camp and the capture of Berlin. After the war Lévesque worked in the French-language

radio section of the CBC International Service and in 1947 he married Louise L'Évesque, with whom he had three children, Pierre, Claude and Suzanne. He covered the 1949-48 Korean War and emphasized it to his listeners with the care, intelligence and dramatic style that later colored his work at the news service of Radio Canada, which he helped to found in 1950.

Subsequently, he took his talent to

public works and then of natural resources, some of them voted negative because of their charismatic oratorical and publicity-grabbing performances and his arguments for increased power for Quebec.

Ignoring the doctos of his more cautious colleagues, Lévesque plunged through such hostile events as the nationalization of Hydro-Québec, bitter strikes, federal-provincial conferences,



Cordoba and René Lévesque on referendum night, 1980. 'Just be happy you got away alive'

a change in party, elections, reconstituted divisions and the all-consuming 1980 provincial referendum on sovereignty-association—which he lost. His career moved energetically from backstop to backstop across a Quebec landscape increasingly dominated by civil service and English-French tensions. Lévesque founded the Parti Québécois in October, 1968, and led it to defeat in 1970 and 1975 before its emotional and resounding victory in November, 1976.

As premier, Lévesque was the same energetic patrol of contradictions that he had been all his life. On the one hand, he was stubborn, vindictive and often self-serving. On the other, he was a supremely creative and durable politician with a sense of humor, a man who frolicked off to his secretaries and was rumpled smart and bargain-basement crude. He was, indeed, he traded in his government Cadillac for a Ford

Lincoln and was vain mainly about his five-foot, six-inch height and his wavy hair, which he artfully arranged to showcase his baldness. In fact, reporters could rarely always arouse his wrath by hounding singer Randy Newman's *Short People* in his presence.

To some observers Lévesque seemed cold, remote and even shy, although his friendships with women were legion and spawned many rumors. And he may never have had a male friend as close as Raymond Souquet, who grew up with him in the Gaspé and who was killed in the Second World War while serving in France with the British army. Lévesque had to identify his friend's body. For his 70 birthday Pierre de Bellefeuille, an ardent Quebec nationalist, once said that he spent a total of 15 minutes with Lévesque in eight years. Robert Bernier, one of the party's top original members in Quebec's national assembly and the only minister, according to O'Leary, whom Lévesque addressed using the familiar French "tu," never heard from his leader while he was recuperating from a 1978 heart attack.

Lévesque rarely got more than four hours of sleep, loved playing Scrabble and reading biographies and science fiction and, according to O'Leary, was capable of "total relaxation." O'Leary and her husband sometimes accompanied Lévesque and the premier's second wife, Germaine Chénier-Lévesque, a seven-times native of Alaska where he met in 1968 and married in 1976, on vacations to New England. On these trips to his beloved seaside, said O'Leary, "he would never talk politics."

Canada's cartoonists will miss Lévesque. With his long hair, broad shoulders, snarl, grumpy body and ever-present Player's Light cigarette, which he pulled like an old locomotive going uphill, his likeness became a fixture on the country's editorial pages. When he returned to his home in Old Montreal, he may well have been the only person who will likely remain in the public consciousness. Indeed, according to Peter Desbarats, dean of the University of Western Ontario's School of Journalism and yet another Lévesque biographer, "he was the only one to think of the disappearance of the man who, like me, despite everything, kept Quebec in Canada."

Admiral René Roux, Liberal member of the assembly for Montclair's Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, who sat across from Lévesque for almost seven years. "He represented something that was important to a whole generation of Quebecers. He was the incarnation of a national inferiority complex. While he was in power the people of Quebec got over it, but he didn't. He should be pleased that he has made himself irrelevant." □



Pierre Marc Johnson seeking the premier's mantle in a party torn by dissent

A search for leadership

René Lévesque's successor as the next leader of the Parti Québécois will inherit a troubled, divided party desperately striving to preserve. For one thing, the PQ is split over the independence option. For another, the PQ is trading the Liberals by a margin of 32 per cent, according to a poll taken in May by Secorum Inc. As a result, the new leader must formulate immediate task may be simply keeping the party together. Still, the prospect of the referendum was expected to attract several candidates to inherit Lévesque's mantle. Among the possible contenders:

■ **PIERRE MARC JOHNSON** The 38-year-old Johnson, who holds both the justice and intergovernmental affairs portfolios, is a strong early favorite. He is known as both a medical doctor and a lawyer, but politics is in his blood. His father was former Union Nationale premier Daniel Johnson, who died in 1968. His older brother, Daniel Jr., a Liberal member of the legislature, was a contender for the Quebec Liberal leadership won by Robert Bourassa in 1983. Pierre Marc is suspected within the PQ of being a crypto-federalist, and his greatest opposition is expected to come from sovereigntists—as well as from Lévesque, who says that Johnson was behind a whisper campaign encouraging the premier to sell.

■ **RAYMOND LUNDY** At 46, Lundy, the international relations minister, has been the most candid about his ambition to succeed Lévesque. Energetic, forceful and occasionally abrasive, Lundy has a strong economic background as a result

of chairing the Quebec Flamingo and Development Bureau and the economic development and trade ministries since 1978. A proponent of free trade between Quebec and the United States, he is regarded as a hard-liner on promoting the use of French and a committed sovereigntist. He has already begun to organize his leadership campaign team.

■ **YVES DUBREUIL** Currently the finance minister, Dubreuil, 46, has held portfolios in tourism, industry and commerce, and energy and resources since first being elected in 1976. Regarded as capable but cautious, he is a loyal conservative who has been one of Lévesque's most trusted colleagues. His two greatest inhibitions—if he decides to run—will be his unimpressive speaking style and low public profile.

■ **JEAN GAGNON** Minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, Gagnon, 45, is a tough, shrewd politician who affects a courtly manner, although he is a lawyer and a former professor of French and economics at Laval university. He is also a devoted separatist who, if he wins, will have strong pockets of support in rural areas but little else.

There are several other possible starters, including Gilbert Paquin, 42, the former minister of science and technology who left the party last February because of Lévesque's decision to set aside discussion of the independence objective. Another potential candidate is Pauline Marois, 46, the only remaining woman in the cabinet as the recently named minister in charge of the status of women. —ANTHONY WALTON SMITH

Fresh directions for the new Quebec

By Benoit Aubin

René Lévesque was top performer who could squeeze passions—hope, anger, fear, sympathy—out of even the dullest political issue. A natural. But for all that, Lévesque knew that of politicians, bitter and lonely figure who has been misread, misjudged and misunderstood. He leaves having achieved great things for this country, but they were not the things we had come to expect—or fear.

—from him

To most English Canadians, Lévesque will remain the twelfth little separatist somewhere they loved to hate. The fact that René Lévesque actually saved Canadian unity—by slowly choking the separatist drive in Quebec that was so rampant in 1974—will not matter much. Nationalists in Quebec say he sold out his ideals to retain power. They seem oblivious to the fact that Lévesque was playing for time, and has won enough of it to allow modern-day Quebec to emerge, to make itself without breaking.

Lévesque was a politician of grates, but a statesman of deplorable shortcomings. He was complex, ambiguous, controversial, often contradictory. He was the perfect catalyst for a people devoid of a country. It is not easy to be a French Canadian. It is like being born a salmon, sprig, in a pool of fresh water. When growing up, you learn that there is a big world out there—your calling, your destiny—but that this big world is salt water. You were not born into it. Misfits always have problems with the rules when they move into an area larger than their home territory.

Lévesque became the ambivalent champion of nonreligiosity—association-with-a-hyphen. That was because he was true to himself and to the minority status of his country. He was one of those who wanted to redefine their position as Canadians but had nowhere to go. Lévesque tried harder. He did not define outright independence for Quebec as the only dignified alternative to slow death by assimilation. That was Pierre Bourque, René Lévesque, and Bourque, the leader of the Rassemblement pour l'indépendance québécoise, was the most fiery, abrasive, effective, charismatic preacher on earth at the border. Ever.

During the late 1960s Bourque's most enthusiastic followers were the by-product of the Quiet Revolution: the first, mass-educated generation of French-speaking baby boomers. Their education allowed them to pursue worldwide dreams. But their cultural and political heritage had left them

precisely ignorant of the true meaning and nature of power. Bourque, more than anyone else, formulated that black-and-white, there-or-us, do-or-die ultimatum logic that has conditioned our political life ever since René Lévesque was stuck with it.

Lévesque wanted his party named "Le Mouvement Révolutionnaire." It became Le Parti Québécois. Lévesque wanted to redesign Quebec's position inside Confederation, or in close association with it. Nobody else wanted that.

Lévesque, a liberal, liberal, well-read, well-travelled Quebecer, it is no testament of glorification as the average Canadian critic. But his supporters were

sharing the same "mainstream national" dream. It took a few years to adjust. Pierre Trudeau, and nine other premiers, used that period of discovery to patriate the Constitution without Quebec's consent.

Newdays, among the young the priority is personal achievement, not collective destiny. Paradox in chief, English is alive. The French sector of the once NASPAC Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal is booming. We are witnessing the blooming of a French-speaking middle post, unthinkable 10 years ago. One Canadian, Minister of Business Administration out of every three comes from a Quebec university, and



Lévesque and prefectors on election night in 1976: making it without breaking

not. And they were punky. Small wonder that Lévesque always seemed worried, even when celebrating his victories.

Things were once more clear-cut in Quebec. There were "them" and "us." Period. "Them" were the anglos, of course, and anybody else who spoke English, had money or real estate or employees, or worshipped the values of the Establishment, or feared it. "Us" were Québécois—the native sons and daughters. We were vibrant, vocal and rude. The poets, the writers, the thinkers, the trendy thinkers, the flashy politicians, the media, were all of the same breed and all on the same side.

But the referendum of 1980 showed the "Our" side that "we" had more than 40 per cent of the population

People ministers are talking business to whoever comes to listen.

Quebecers have grown weary of living through interesting times. They just want to be "normal," prosperous, modern North Americans, comme les autres. Twenty years ago, to be "just like the others" was anachronism. It had the connotations of copping out, selling out, weakening, assimilating, the only prospect of which drove a whole generation of college-educated Quebecers into the political arena—behind René Lévesque. Now, when the coming to power of Lévesque, Québécois, for better and for worse, seem to have decided to join the rest of North America.

Benoit Aubin is a Quebec freelance journalist.



Molson, critic Solange Denis: the breakup of a durable political romance amid heated accusations of lying

The end of a honeymoon

By Roy MacGregor

The Mulroney government's honeymoon with the Canadian people lasted 10 months. But last week, as the wedding bells began to jingle up and the in-laws—represented by the country's senior citizens—began to interfere with the marriage, the idyllic marriage was unarguably over. At the same time, the government appeared to suffer at least a momentary setback when the Gallup Poll reported a nine-per-cent drop in its popularity rating. Still, ministers appeared convinced that they can swiftly repair the damage. To that end, as Parliament opened its first week before the summer recess, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney prepared to attempt a dignified retreat on his reelection promises policy. As well, he planned an early shuffle of junior ministers and senior bureaucrats. Said a released Prime Minister, after his full cabinet gathered last Friday for its final meeting until September: "We have made some mistakes, as any new government will, but I think we have accomplished a great deal."

The Prime Minister met briefly with reporters outside the government's retreat at Mount Lake, 30 km north of Ottawa in Quebec's Gaspésie Hills. There, he conceded that his government "has of perhaps a little more than we could have" in an effort to reduce the federal deficit. Mulroney made his comments at the end of a week in which mounting outrage against the government's plan to partially devalue Old Age Security permits boiled over—both in the Commonsense and among senior citizens who demonstrated on Parliament Hill. To his May 23 budget, Finance Minister Michael Wilson proposed that indexing would take effect only after inflation had risen beyond three per cent, despite the fact that Mulroney had promised full indexing during the 1984 election campaign. The backlash has been building steadily ever since.

Last Wednesday roughly 300 elderly protesters confronted Mulroney outside the Commonsense. They had marched there with loudspeakers which blared out accusations that the Prime Minister had broken his word. And one marcher—63-year-old Solange Denis of Ottawa—stepped forward to shout in French, "You had to go." Mulroney, taken aback, told the woman he was listening to her complaint and then walked her across Borey two hours later, in the House, Newfoundland Liberal MP Brian Tobin declared, "The Prime Minister has led." Behind Tobin, John Manzi (York South-Weston) repeatedly called out, "Last!" The ensuing uproar cost Mulroney Speaker John Bercow or denied Tobin to move for the day and Manzi to withdraw his remark.

By week's end government sources were predicting that Mulroney would reverse his policy, at least partially, before Parliament rises. One compelling reason: a May Gallup poll—taken before

Winn's budget—revealed a dramatic decline in Conservative popularity. The Tories lost nine percentage points, dropping to 45, while the Liberals climbed seven, to 33 from 24, and the NDP crept up slightly, to 22 from 21 per cent. A confident Mulroney quickly declared that the results were not surprising. The intensity of the protest move has overshadowed an otherwise inaudible message. Although Conservative House Leader Ray MacInnes insisted that the government had put through "a very successful legislative program," NDP Leader Ed Broadbent declared, "That move was done, quantitatively or qualitatively." Added Liberal House Leader Herb Gray: "On the basis of what we have so far seen, there has been very little of substance." Indeed, with only one week left in the session, the legislature added up to little more than a number of housekeeping bills.

The pension issue appeared to be a no-win proposition for Mulroney, who would seem to be increasingly vulnerable if he failed to retreat—and indeed if he did. Still, in mid-June Mulroney told a press conference that he could afford to keep as open-minded on the question because of the "remarkable acceptance of the overall budget." If he can shift the burden of retreat onto Wilson's shoulders, the Prime Minister may still enjoy the restful summer he recently ordered his cabinet to take. Mulroney told his colleagues that he expects Ottawa to become a "ghost town"—from July 15 to Aug. 15.

With Michael Ross and Ken MacGregor in Ottawa.

Winn's budget—revealed a dramatic decline in Conservative popularity. The Tories lost nine percentage points, dropping to 45, while the Liberals climbed seven, to 33 from 24, and the NDP crept up slightly, to 22 from 21 per cent. A confident Mulroney quickly declared that the results were not surprising.

The intensity of the protest move has overshadowed an otherwise inaudible message. Although Conservative House Leader Ray MacInnes insisted that the government had put through "a very successful legislative program," NDP Leader Ed Broadbent declared, "That move was done, quantitatively or qualitatively." Added Liberal House Leader Herb Gray: "On the basis of what we have so far seen, there has been very little of substance." Indeed, with only one week left in the session, the legislature added up to little more than a number of housekeeping bills.

The pension issue appeared to be a no-win proposition for Mulroney, who would seem to be increasingly vulnerable if he failed to retreat—and indeed if he did. Still, in mid-June Mulroney told a press conference that he could afford to keep as open-minded on the question because of the "remarkable acceptance of the overall budget." If he can shift the burden of retreat onto Wilson's shoulders, the Prime Minister may still enjoy the restful summer he recently ordered his cabinet to take. Mulroney told his colleagues that he expects Ottawa to become a "ghost town"—from July 15 to Aug. 15.

With Michael Ross and Ken MacGregor in Ottawa.

The passage of power in Ontario

By Ross Laver

Minutes after his minority Progressive Conservative government fell last week, the 58-year-old Ontario Premier Frank Miller was asked whether there was anything he would do differently if he had the chance. Laughing, the 58-year-old former chemical engineer, car salesman and resort operator responded with pantomime. He fanned his fingers into the shape of a pistol, pointed them at his temple and, smiling broadly, squeezed the imaginary trigger. It was a moment of black humor in a week filled with pain and bitterness for Miller's Conservatives, whose 32-40-30 defeat on a nonconfidence motion signalled the end of 40 years of uninterrupted Tory rule in Canada's most populous province.

Less than 24 hours later Miller announced a smooth transition to a new Liberal government under David Peterson, a 41-year-old lawyer and former businessman from London, Ont. Prior to last week's vote Miller had vowed that if the two opposition parties brought down his four-month-old government, he would advise Lt.-Gov. John Black AC to dissolve the legislature and call an election—even though the province voted on May 3. But the premier's defiant attitude softened after his government fell in a hand-delivered letter of resignation Miller simply informed. Aird of his party's defeat, he expressed sympathy for Peterson and the Liberals he given a chance to govern. Explained Miller: "In my view, the people of Ontario do not wish an immediate election."

Aird promptly summoned Peterson to the vice-regal apartment with the Queen's Park legislature in midtown Toronto. Said a beaming Peterson, who arrived within five minutes of Aird's call: "I was there in a second and a half." The two talked briefly over brandy, after which Miller joined them for a drink. Then Aird issued an announcement that he had invited Peterson to assume the premiership. Peterson, the lieutenant-governor said, had "assured me that he can form a government which will have the confidence of the legislative assembly for a reasonable length of time."

For Peterson, being sworn in this week as Ontario's 20th premier was both a personal vindication and a daunting challenge. Only six months ago many observers had written off the Liberal leader as a bland and unimpressive politician. A Gallup poll last March indicated

that only 38 per cent of Ontarians surveyed could name the leader of the Liberal party. But in the weeks leading up to the May 3 election, Peterson, who emerged as a thoughtful and business-like campaigner, outshone Miller and



Peterson, walkabout and a challenge

Nor Leader Bob Rae and won support in urban ridings long dominated by the Tories. When the votes were counted, the Liberals had won the largest share of the vote—38 per cent compared to 37 per cent for the Conservatives—and had captured 48 seats in the 125-seat legislature. The Tories dropped to 52 from 72 seats while the NDP rose to 25 from 22.

About until the last moment Miller

insisted that there was a chance his minority administration could cling to power. But in the end the outcome was never in doubt. Four weeks ago, after 30 days of intense bargaining, Rae's New Democrats signed an unprecedented four-page agreement with the Liberals in which they pledged to prop up a Peterson government in return for 39 promised reforms, including tougher environmental protection, equal pay laws for women, higher rent control and a ban on extra-billing by doctors. The Liberals promised not to call an election for at least two years, giving the financially troubled Tories a chance to regroup to return.

Despite his subsequent prominence in defeat, Miller did not hand over the reins gladly. In a blistering, 20-minute address just before last week's historic vote—his only speech in the legislature as premier—the Tory leader accused the New Democrats of "prostituting themselves for power." And he warned that a Liberal government would imperil the province's financial strength. Declared Miller: "This province and its people deserve better than a puppet Liberal premier with the NDP pulling the strings." He also predicted that Peterson would visit his two-year pact with the NDP by calling an election as early as September. "We see the Liberals as the opportunists they really are," he said. "We know that at the first opportunity they will engineer an excuse to run back to the polls so they can get the socialist reward for their lack." For their part, both Peterson and Rae dismissed Miller's charges as unfounded. Declared a smiling Peterson, sitting under the glare of television floodlights at a news conference: "I certainly have no intention of renouncing any commitment I have made." Rae added the Tory leader's speech "intentionally clumsy and full of cheap shots."

Peterson's ascendancy in Ontario heartened Liberals across the country. For the past six years, since former Premier Bennett Campbell lost control of the Prince Edward Island legislature, the Liberal party has failed to form a government in any of the 10 provinces. And after last September's federal Tory landslide drove John Turner from office, the Liberals seemed moribund. But with Peterson taking over in Ontario and former premier Robert Bourassa poised to lead a Liberal resurgence in Quebec, party members were newly confident. Said federal House Leader Elton Gray: "I think we are seeing the beginning of a Liberal wave."

The Tory fall in Ontario, coupled with



Miller and Peterson in the legislature: bitterness and a taste of brandy

Miller's virulent attacks on his opponents, upset many Conservatives but left others philosophical. Federal Interior Affairs Minister George Hien, for one, said that after 42 years in power the Ontario Tories had become complacent and deserved "a good shakeup." And Melnyk, visiting his home town of Bala, Ont., said: "I have known Peterson very well for many years, and there is nothing in his behavior, so far as I know, that would inspire such a fear."

Ironically, Miller's receding defeat added to speculation that his leadership tenure may be brief. So far, only one Tory back-bencher, Bruce McCaffrey, has called on Miller publicly to resign. But privately many Conservative members criticized their leader, even an unabashed right winger, who in the dying days of his government veered to the left in a vain attempt to retain power. Some Tories say the party's only hope for an early comeback is to replace Miller with a more clearly progressive candidate such as Education Minister Larry Grossman, 41, who finished only 70 votes behind Miller in last January's leadership race and who is popular with many younger members of the party. But Grossman dismissed speculation about his leadership ambitions as hypo-

thetical, saying, "I will deal with that when I have to."

For the Liberals, the immediate challenge is to ensure that the transfer of power is marked out with as few mistakes as possible. But that will not be easy, as Peterson himself admitted: "The one thing that worries me is our inexperience," the Liberal leader said last week. "We have a wealth of new talent, but it is going to be on a couple of months to figure it all out." Among these certain to face a senior cabinet appointment is former Liberal leader Robert Nason, whose father served as a Liberal premier for three months in 1945, after which the Tory dynasty was born under the late George Drew. The only political realm that lasted longer in Canada was Nova Scotia's Liberals, who ruled from 1982 to 1985.

Although Peterson's new government will encounter a civil service dominated by Tory appointees, the Liberals may benefit from its often-praised professionalism. The 79,000-member Queen's Park bureaucracy has long been regarded as one of the most competent in the country, effectively adminis-

tering a \$26.6-billion-a-year public organization that the Tories often referred to as Ontario, Inc. Peterson, perhaps wisely, sought to reassure the bureaucrats that his government planned no wholesale firings. Said Peterson: "We will not go after anyone with a broad hat."

More ominous for Peterson was the Tories' belief that they have laid a trap for the new government. Last year, just four months before he announced plans to step down, Davis stunned the legislature by announcing that beginning this fall the province would extend public funding of Roman Catholic schools to include Grades 11, 12 and 13. That decision emerged as a key issue in the campaign, and, most analysts believe, hurt the Tories in their rural strongholds—even though the Liberals and the NDP also supported the change. Still, the Tories stubbornly held off from introducing legislation to put the measure into effect. At the time he announced his alliance with Rae, Peterson said his government would proceed with the proposal as a priority item. Then Miller, on the brink of his government's downfall last month, gave a similar promise. Also, opposition benches by declaring that his party would fight any attempt by Peterson to "rollback" such a bill through the House this summer. Said Miller: "Back tactics are not what the public wants. Ontarians are used to consultation, not confrontation."

Both the Liberals and the NDP remain deeply suspicious of Tory motives in refusing to fold Davis's promise. Said NDP member Richard Johnston: "As long as the Catholic schools funding issue is smothering in the background, the Liberals are going to have to be extra careful about going back to the polls." Another potential pitfall for the new government is the possibility of a doctors' strike if, as promised, the Liberals move to bar physicians from accepting money for the services charged more than the existing provisions of the province's health insurance plan. As well, there are threats of major strikes this fall by public transit workers and teachers.

The Liberals would face enormous public pressure to legislate strikers back to work—a move that would likely provoke a deep split in the intra-Liberal-Social Alliance. For Peterson, the years of struggling in the political wilderness to win the coveted Ontario premiership may be trivial compared to the battles that lie ahead.



Rae: "Incredibly cheesy"

"It's up to the Americans. If they ask Israel to release those innocent Shi'ites, this will end in 24 hours."

—Amal leader Nabil Berri

"No nation has been more generous. But we also have our limits—and our limits have been reached."

—President Ronald Reagan



"Let's do the right thing as people. Let's stop the fighting. Let's go home."

—Hostage Allyn Corwell

"I've never shrugged off the need to make a decision while facing terror. I expect the United States to do the same."

—Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin

THE PAWNS OF TERROR

By Hal Quinn

The chase in the upstairs transit lounge of Beirut's International Airport was a stark reflection of the unfolding terror outside. Having set the tables with white linen and plates of neatly sliced cake, heavily armed Lebanese crisscrossed aside jostling photographers and led five weary Americans to the waiting microphones. Addressing the packed press conference, their spokesman, Allyn Corwell, vividly described his plight and that of his fellow hostages—36 American passengers and three crew members of *Flight 774*. *Flight 774* still held captive by Shi'ite terrorists in Lebanon. Said the 39-year-old Texas citizen: "We are pawns in this game of terror."

And as nerves were stretched to the snapping point, the hostage crisis stretched into its second week, with no end to the deadly game in sight. On the weekend the hijackers, members of a militant sect of pro-Iranian Shi'ites, continued to refuse to release the Americans until Israel freed 760 detainees, most of them Shi'ites, being held at a prison camp near Haifa. But in Geneva, a government official said that Swit-

zerland had broiled the United States and Israel about conditions set by Shi'ite leader Nabil Berri for the release of 40 hostages—the first and only acknowledged use of the "Brenn connection" in the crisis.

Through Corwell, the hostages appealed to President Ronald Reagan to "refrain from any form of military or violent action, no matter how noble or heroic, to secure our freedom." But his part, a frustrated Reagan pledged to do nothing that would jeopardize the lives of the hostages—just as his White House predecessor, Jimmy Carter, had tried for months to negotiate the freedom of 52 U.S. Embassy employees taken captive during the 1979 Iranian Revolution and held for 444 days. But denouncing terrorism, Reagan issued a blunt warning to the hijackers—and the world: "The war which terrorists are waging is not only a war against the United States. It is a war against all civilized society. And our limits have been reached."

Meanwhile, indeed, while the hijackers were parading their hostages for the world's press, terrorists on three continents confirmed the President's point. In San Salvador left-wing guerrillas sprayed an outdoor café with machine-

gun fire and killed 13 people, including six Americans. In Frankfurt a new terrorist cell calling itself the "Arab Revolutionary Organization" claimed responsibility for a huge airport explosion that killed three people and wounded 43. In Nepal the death toll reached eight from a series of terrorist bombings in Kathmandu and three other towns.

Disaster: Terror also struck on two other fronts during the weekend. In Tokyo, 226 passengers and 16 crew members escaped injury, but two baggage handlers died when a luggage container exploded after a Canadian Pacific Boeing 747 landed at Narita airport from Vancouver. And off the Irish coast, a grain storage barge for 236 passengers and crew members aboard *Ab Inola's* *Rosbeg*—bound right 182 from Toronto and Montreal to 40. Those disasters ended a week of mayhem that prompted Reagan to declare war on terrorism: "This is a war in which innocent civilians are intentional victims. This cannot continue."

Still, it was the escalating battle of wits between Shi'ite militants and the United States that riveted the world's attention. Envoys from half a dozen neutral countries, as well as Mohamed Ali, the retired Moroccan-American

boxer, and Rev. Jesse Jackson, met with state department officials. Sweden, Austria and Switzerland volunteered to mediate, and indirect negotiations for the release of the hostages intensified, but no visible progress was made. Official Washington maintained terrorist demands would not be met, arguing that any surrender would only encourage other terrorists. But Nabil Berri, the Lebanese justice minister who claimed custody of the hostages, was equally adamant (page 24). Warned the leader of Amal, the mainstream Shi'ite political movement: "If the Lebanese are not released, then I, as a refugee, will wash my hands of the case."

The Israeli connection complicated the crisis. In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said bitterly that Israel was willing to return the Shi'ites being held at its Achit prison camp south of Haifa—if there was a formal request from Washington. The Reagan administration flatly refused to make that request. But as the work went on, Israeli government sources said that U.S. officials, in response to domestic pressure, were exerting subtle pressure to capitulate. "Let's not play games," said an angry Yitzhak Rabin, Israel's minister of defense. "If there is a request from the United States that this [prisoner release] has to be done as part of a deal for the release of the hostages, please come out and say it." Olmos Sami, a commentator with the influential daily *Ha-Aretz*, added, "Washington would be prepared to give in to the hijackers but

it would prefer that this particular humiliation be borne by Israel."

The Shi'ite detainees, captured during clashes with the Israeli army as it withdrew from Lebanon, were originally held in a prison camp at Amman in southern Lebanon, then moved to Achit in April. That transfer across an international border may have contravened the Fourth Geneva Convention, which deals with the treatment of civilians in war-

Singer Rousso (left), Smith, released



time. Israel, whose action drew protests from U.S. and Red Cross officials, said it always intended to release the captives. In fact, 260 were freed at the end of May. But the Israeli government is still subject to harsh domestic criticism for freeing 1,100 Palestinian prisoners, some serving life sentences for multiple murders, in exchange for three Israeli soldiers six weeks ago. That trade, deputy prime Yitzhak Naveh said last week, may have "encouraged other terrorists to try their luck." In Haifa, Peres himself called U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to voice support for the unwavering American stance.

Ribbons: But at the airport press conference, spokesman Corwell asked Israel to release the Shi'ite prisoners. "I feel that most people in America would like to see someone in the world urgently held return to their homeland," he said in a statement that U.S. officials believe was written under duress. Corwell acknowledged that the hostages were being well treated but added: "We ask our fellow Americans' help. We ask the Israelis' help. We ask everyone's help because we're in a situation that is dire, that needs to be rectified."

Meanwhile, relatives of the hostages held proper services and—in another echo of the Iranian hostage crisis—died yellow ribbons around trees and flagpoles across the country as symbols of their awaiting the return of friends or family. Many of the 153 passengers originally aboard the *Rosbeg*—bound 740, flight out of Athens on June 14 were

AP/WIDE WORLD

already free, some 41 of them on the first day of the hijacking. Another 10 passengers, including eight Greeks and five Americans, were released on June 15, after Greek authorities allowed Asouk Ali Beko, an accomplice arrested in Athens, to join the hijackers.

Last week three more hostages were released, including popular Greek folk singer Dennis Kessios and his American secretary, Pamela Smith. Another American, 46-year-old Jimmy Palmer, who suffers from a heart ailment, was taken to American University Hospital in Beirut. Exactly where the other

navy diver Robert Stetham, 35, was beaten by his captors and later shot to death (page 38). Afterward, according to Kenneth Lasham of Los Altos, Calif., the hijackers "treated us with alternate solicitude and violence, almost to extremes." They went to the extent of waiting on us. Can you imagine being served an airline meal by a hijacker?"

In Washington presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said that the administration deplored the staggered release of some of the hostages. He added: "The potential exploitation of the release of innocent people heightens the anguish

young across the Mediterranean. We asked by reporters whether he thought a rescue operation should be mounted. He replied, "I think we would all be dead men if they did, because we are surrounded by many, many guards."

Operations. With First Officer Philip Matessis of Salt Lake City, Utah, and flight engineer Benjamin Zimmermann of Cascade, Idaho, Tostreiko had been on the plane for 18 consecutive days. In the oppressive 30°C heat, engines were kept running to power the plane's air-conditioning system. The circulating hero-

made an unexpected appearance as the tarmac below about 1,000 ecstatic supporters of Hezbollah (Party of God), a pro-Iranian splinter group believed to have custody of several hostages. The men, wearing sky-blue hooded with eye and mouth slits, were driven to the crowd on a motorized aircraft boarding ramp. They were joined by three Muslim religious leaders and a fourth man, wearing combat fatigues, who has been seen frequently in the plane's cockpit. As one man held the loudspeaker, another delivered an impassioned 15-minute harangue, postulating his address

the hijackers, harming Western interests.

Comments. But the media were not the only focus of criticism last week. Four days after the hijacking the state department and that U.S. travelers face a higher than average threat from terrorists at the Athens airport, where the hijacking began. Indeed, in May the U.S. magazine *Foreign Policy* cited Athens as the most dangerous airport in the world, ahead of Beirut. The publication added that group security allowed "Middle East terrorists to operate there rather freely." And in February a team

when several individual nations—including Syria—cut up their own secondary security checks, the Greek government decided that they be dismantled. Indeed, Greek authorities reacted angrily to last week's charges. "All the recommended internationally established security measures are being applied," said Evangelos Kacoulakis, minister of the interior.

Validated. As well, Athens validated that the hijackers had smuggled weapons on board the TWA flight not by wrapping them in plain fire insulation material to avoid X-ray detection or by placing them inside orange peels and a large fish, as some reports claimed. "A gas in fire glass can easily be spotted as it goes through the machine," said security police chief Stelios Tsanoulas. "We think that they actually had the weapons put in the plane in Coles, where the flight originated."

During his first week in office in 1981, as the hostages from Iran returned home, Reagan said that when the rules of international behavior were violated, U.S. policy would be one of swift and effective retribution. "We hear it said that we live in an era of limit is our power. Well, let it also be understood, there are limits to our patience." But last week Reagan, like Carter before him, made the safety of the hostages the first priority. Said Speakes: "The first and uppermost idea in the mind of the American people is the safe return of the hijacked machine. And that is the number 1 goal in the President's mind."

With Bill, support for retaliation against terrorists after the hostages' freedom has been attained was building (page 25). Indeed, Reagan's references to a "global war" against terrorism appeared to signal a new direction in the administration. This week Vice-President George Bush will begin a six-state European tour to discuss the threat posed by international terrorists. Bush's message: "Indeed this is the Beirut hijacking, the first direct bombing and the assassinations in El Salvador should be considered in the context of war." By that standard, retaliation would also be judged an act of war and might well involve the loss of innocent lives. During a recent speech in Dallas on Friday, Reagan said: "We consider these murders, hijackings and abductions an attack on all Western civilization by unbridled barbarism. Those who commit such crimes should be aware of the truth of President Theodore Roosevelt's observation: 'The American people are slow to be angry, but once their wrath is kindled, it burns like a consuming fire.'"

With David Nord in Beirut, Jim Austin in Washington, David Bernstein in Jerusalem, Katherine Altmann in San Francisco, Amanda Tronick in Chicago, Susan Spencer in Athens and Bruce Wallace in Montreal.



Beirut ceremony at Adolphus Nehson Cemetery for scuttled navy diver Robert Donn Stetham, the youngest man

hostages were being held remained a subject of intense speculation. Some reconfirmed that they were in half a dozen locations in the Shi'ite suburb of Beirut. Others said captives with Jewish-sounding names, who had been separately removed from the aircraft, and those connected to the U.S. military had been taken to the eastern Beka Valley. Aerial spokesmen claimed that all the captives were well looked after. Said one: "Some of them went to the beach a few days ago."

Depleted. But even for those safely back in the United States, the episode was clearly traumatic. The hijacking occurred "right after the stewardesses finished their shifts and the seat belt light went on," recalled Penny Lascaris, 38, of San Francisco. "All we heard the whole time were moneybills. 'Hi,' 'Thanks' or 'Go.' The passengers were told to keep their heads between their knees and their eyes closed for hours in a plane. During the first stop in Beirut the hijackers assaulted some of the passengers, and sounds of scuffling and moans filled the aircraft. It was at that point, officials now say, that

of routine and the need of their loved ones. This is uncivilized behavior at the worst form." But the White House expressed confidence that Stern was the key to the solution. Said Speakes: "There is a leader of standing in Lebanon. He has the ability to make the release possible."

Dead men? Other observers said that Stern's control may be weaker than it generally realized. After Greek singer Bouzoukis and two Americans were freed, hijackers aboard the aircraft maintained that no more hostages would be released until their demands were met. And few of those who watched their behavior last week doubted their determination. Appearing at a news conference with his hands behind his back, Capt. John Tostreiko, the cool 37-year-old veteran pilot who guided the plane through its three-day od-

yssey across the Mediterranean, was asked by reporters whether he thought a rescue operation should be mounted. He replied, "I think we would all be dead men if they did, because we are surrounded by many, many guards."

Operations. With First Officer Philip Matessis of Salt Lake City, Utah, and flight engineer Benjamin Zimmermann of Cascade, Idaho, Tostreiko had been on the plane for 18 consecutive days. In the oppressive 30°C heat, engines were kept running to power the plane's air-conditioning system. The circulating hero-

ism was broken only by the arrival of a small, empty food truck and by the Shi'ite militiamen, who sometimes fired off a few rounds at passers-by. Meanwhile, alone in the dusty, dilapidated tower, air-traffic controller Isam Mansour, 33, carried on a constant dialogue with the terrorists—and simultaneously issued instructions for incoming and departing planes. Mansour said that he was proud of the part he played in keeping the militiamen calm. "They get nervous a lot," he told Moskow's correspondent David North. "But when they hear my voice they get calm. After nine days, 24 hours a day, there is a kind of friendship." Mansour, a veteran of four hijackings in Beirut, made it clear that he did not understand the actions, but always that Lebanon clearly did.

On Friday afternoon three hooded terrorists

with the slogan "Death to America" and "Death to Israel." The crowd repeated the chant and then, in an act eerily reminiscent of Iran in 1980, burned an American flag. The demonstrators carried portraits of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and banners proclaiming: "We are seeking martyrs. Welcome America."

Exploited. The worldwide attention focused on the hijackers renewed debate about the role of the media. Perivatis officials criticized dispatches as far distorting that U.S. commanders were in their way to the region (page 25). For the price of a 25-cent newspaper or a 15-cent television, said Perivatis, "a group of hijackers has a very elaborate intelligence network." Other observers said that the media had allowed terrorists to be exploited by

of U.S. security experts reported that security measures at the Athens terminal were inadequate. Their recommendations were never acted upon.

Athens has also been a major concern of the International Air Transport Association. Twice this year it appealed to Greek authorities to tighten security. Athens not only ignored the advice but



Israel camp of AIM where Shi'ites are detained; refusing to pay the ransom

Wreckage of Frankfurt airport: rising concern



The radical origins of Islamic terror Lebanon

By Carole Jerrome

Whatever else may ultimately be learned about the men who hijacked TWA Flight 847, it was clear from the beginning that they were not freelance amateurs, obeying some reckless impulse of the moment. Precisely planned and executed, the operation betrayed the classic signs of elaborate logistical support, involving inside-the-line place at airports in both Athens and Beirut. To carry it off, the Shi'ites needed extensive training and generous funding—for cars, air-line tickets, safe houses, weapons. And many intelligence experts say that their support probably came from Iran and Libya—the two Middle Eastern powers most hostile to the United States. Said one expert: "We are convinced that the regime in Tehran, working with Libya's Col. Muammar Khadaffi, is behind the hijacking and that its real aim is to undermine us, if possible, destroy the moderate Shi'ite movement in Lebanon and pave the way for their people to take over."

Tactics: Any one or more of several radical pro-Iranian Shi'ite militant groups may have been involved. Two of the likely candidates: Islamic Amal (Hijab movement) and Hezbollah (Party of God). But whichever faction was responsible, its conduct was consistent with the growth of a network of terrorism rooted in the 1979 revolution that brought the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini—and Islamic fundamentalism—to power in Iran. The Iranian clerics who foster such tactics have personal and historic links to Lebanon, where 1.2 million Shi'ites comprise about 40 per cent of the population, and in Libya's Khadaffi.

In the early months of the Iranian Revolution, after the overthrow of the shah, two groups fought for control. The so-called moderate, known as the Syrian faction because of their ties to Damascus, wanted to promote Islam through conventional diplomacy and political alliances. The hard-liners, known as the Libyan faction, favored the cre-



Lebanese Muslims praying toward Mecca. Shi'ite militancy and a generalist activism

ation of terrorist cells across the Islamic world, from Turkey to Indonesia. Initially, the moderates gained the upper hand, and Foreign Minister Shadi Ghadoud, educated in Canada and the United States, was assigned to consolidate the faith: like the radical clerics, for their people to take over."

Amal fighter inspired by the Ayatollah



including key figures in the Islamic Republic Party, which now rules Iran, gradually overtook the moderates after that. That was to have profound consequences both for Iran and for Lebanon.

Ghadoud and his associates were deeply committed to Amal, the Lebanese Shi'ite militia. Even before the shah's fall they travelled frequently to Beirut and South Lebanon to confer with other Shi'ite activists and to pay homage to the spiritual leader of the Shi'ites, Musa Sadr. Descended from a long line of distinguished scholars, Musa Sadr had left his native Iranian village of Qom in 1959 to settle in the Lebanese port city of Tyre. His appointed mission, to give the poorest and weakest parts of the Lebanese mosaic, the Shi'ites, equal political and economic power. More than six feet tall, with penetrating green eyes, Musa Sadr established Amal—now the most powerful of all Lebanese militias—and within a decade became known as Imam, a title reserved for Islam's pre-eminent holy leaders.

Noncooperation: In the early 1980s Musa Sadr co-operated with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which used South Lebanon as a base for attacks against Israel, and with Khadaffi, who helped finance Amal. But by the mid-1970s the PLO had turned the Shi'ite heartland of the south

into a quasi-Palestinian state, expatriating property and behaving like an army of occupation. When the Arab League invited Syria into Lebanon as a peacekeeper in 1976, a clear split had developed. Damascus, Amal and Ghadoud's Syrian allies against the PLO, Libya and the militant Iranian clerics.

In 1978 Musa Sadr disappeared during a visit to Libya. Khadaffi claimed that his guest had already departed for home. But a lengthy Italian investigation proved that he had never left Tripoli, and Libyan defectors insist that Khadaffi had Musa Sadr killed. Since then, Amal leader Nabih Berri—the man at the center of the hostage crisis in Beirut—is considered by devout Shi'ites to be a surrogate chieftain. Officially, Amal refuses to concede that the missing Musa Sadr is dead.

Militancy: Meanwhile, the struggle for control of the Islamic movement continues in Lebanon, with the pro-Iranian Amal seeking to turn back the growing challenge of the pro-Iranian and pro-Libyan radicals. The radicals have base camps in the Ba'albek region of eastern Lebanon, and European intelligence sources say that they are trained in terrorist tactics in Iran. Berri is apparently unable to control operations mounted by the militants. Last August about 300 Hezbollah followers burned the Saudi Arabian Consulate in West Beirut—while Amal militiamen looked on helplessly. Afterward, Hezbollah staged a victory parade through the streets proclaiming, "Khomeini is our leader." Declared Berri, speaking carefully from his bunker-like office on Barbour Street in Beirut: "Khomeini is our religious leader, so he is a Shia Imam. But he is not our political leader."

Still, Berri's personal holdgrip is a farcical belittler in Khadaffi. And his top Amal militia leader, Hanna Ad Hamneh, has himself been responsible for six hijackings in the past six years. As a result, if Berri opposes popular terrorist actions, he will risk losing his grip on the visibly berberine extremists in his ranks, undercutting his own power base. Alternately appeasing and attacking, Berri rules casually over two Shi'ite camps—the pragmatic followers of Musa Sadr and the implacable legions of Khomeini. He clearly fits an ancient Chinese proverb: "The who rules a tiger cannot dismount."

Carole Jerrome, a Toronto journalist, is completing a book on the Iranian Revolution.



Hostages releasing hooks have run in 1981: chilling but inevitable comparisons

Iran revisited

The parallels were painful to Americans. From the moment that Lebanese terrorists removed American hostages from the TWA aircraft at Beirut's airport last week and hid them in the shantytown square of West Beirut, the nature of the airline hijacking changed. It resembled the tense second act of a drama that began on a bleak Sunday morning in Tehran, Nov. 4, 1979. At that time, militant Muslims seized the U.S. Embassy in Iran and held 52 Americans hostage for 444 days. Said Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives: "It appears to be drifting into another Tehran."

Hostages: As in Iran, the terrorists were Shi'ite extremists dedicated to the ideal of an Islamic republic. As well, the government situation—Amal leader Nabih Berri—was locked in a power struggle with more radical Muslim factions, just as Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in 1980 had fielded for control with the more radical Revolutionary Guards. And as with Bani-Sadr, the internal conflict closely circumscribed Berri's ability to act effectively, leaving Washington uncertain about exactly who was in charge in Beirut or with whom it could negotiate. And there was another, even more striking similarity between Iran, 1979-81, and Lebanon, 1985: as much as the prisoners themselves, it was the world's foremost military power, the United States of America, that was held hostage.

The treatment of the TWA hostages held in West Beirut appeared less brutal than that experienced by the Iranians who were seized by armed Shi'ite militants in Tehran 18 months ago. Subjected to a harrowing 16-month experience of terror, the American captives faced daily interrogations, death threats, solitary confinement, propaganda lectures, public humiliations and, in at least one instance, a mock execution. Officials of the U.S. administration, led by President Jimmy Carter, held intensive negotiations to secure the hostages' release—and more than once they thought they had an accord, only to see it collapse. Their Iranian counterparts were either unable or unwilling to strike a deal.

Liberty: Months of frustration finally moved Carter to military action—a 48-minute helicopter raid on April 24, 1980, which aborted in the Iranian desert, killing three members of the elite Delta commando and five air force crewmen. A second rescue operation was planned but never mounted. Instead, Washington turned again to negotiations—again unsuccessfully. In fact, it was not until Jan. 20, 1981, just months after President Ronald Reagan was sworn into office, that the Americans were finally released. Only a few days later the new President welcomed the hostages home and vowed to seek "swift and effective retribution" for terrorist acts against the United States. Last week Reagan—like Carter before him—had learned the limits of power



The U.S. aircraft carrier *Nimitz*, deployed off the coast of Lebanon. "You can't shoot without someone in your sights."

Weighing the risks of reprisal

By Ross Laver

Five years ago, in a desperate bid to free 83 Americans held hostage by Iranian militants in Tehran, then-U.S. president Jimmy Carter dispatched a crack team of military commandos to stage a lightning prelude rescue. But the mission ended in catastrophe when three of the eight helicopters assigned to the raid malfunctioned and a fourth crashed into a C-130 transport plane some 400 km short of its target, killing eight servicemen. For Carter, the debacle was a military and political disaster. During the 1980 presidential race Republican candidate Ronald Reagan accused Carter of "vacillation and weakness." Faced with a similar situation, the future President vowed, "I wouldn't stand there and do nothing." But last week Reagan experienced the agonizing frustrations of facing a hostage crisis of his own.

With the lives of 46 American hostages hanging in the balance in Beirut

—and another seven Americans kidnapped in Lebanon during the past 35 months—the President found himself as impatient as he had seemed Carter to be during the 444-day Iranian ordeal—and public demands for action mounted. Reagan denounced speculation about a possible commando raid to liberate the hostages or—while they were being held—military reprisals against the Lebanese Shiite terrorists responsible for the June 14 hijacking of TWA Flight 845. He told reporters at a White House press conference that either course of action would be tantamount to sentencing innocent Americans to death. Declared Reagan: "As the frustrated as anyone I've possessed a few walls myself when I'm alone about this."

Stalemate: As the stalemate entered its second week, administration officials also found themselves embroiled in a debate about the ethics of negotiating with terrorists. Reagan himself vowed to make no concessions to the hostage takers. "We do so would only invite more

terrorism," the President said. "Once we head down that path, there'll be no end to it." Reagan also said that he would not ask any other country to participate in the operation. That was as obvious allusion to Israel, which detained 186 Lebanese, mostly Shiites, captured during its occupation of South Lebanon, whose release the 1981 hijackers had demanded in exchange for releasing the hostages.

Despite the President's vow, most observers said that Reagan would find it difficult to resist being drawn into discussions that were, in effect, negotiations. Even Israel, long renowned for its staunch policy against negotiating with terrorists under pressure, has occasionally struck deals—however controversial—with terrorist groups in order to secure the safe release of its nationals. Only six weeks ago Jerusalem released 1,156 Palestinians in a reported trade for three Israeli prisoners of war. A similar exchange of 4,500 Palestinians for six Israelis occurred in November,

1983. As the Washington Post said in an editorial last week, "Resolving problems with 'waving' is no help if it depends on the circumstances and terms."

The question of retaliation was even more hotly debated. Already there is a widespread perception that although the Reagan administration has talked a tough line on terrorism, it has failed to translate the rhetoric into action. Even after the October, 1983, vehicle truck bomb at the U.S. Marine compound in Beirut, which killed 241 Americans, Washington did not respond militarily. Not last October, Secretary of State George Shultz warned that the United States must not become "the Hamlet of nations, worrying endlessly over whether and how to respond to terrorists." A swift military response to terrorist attacks, Shultz said, was appropriate even if "there is potential for loss of life and some of our fighting men and the loss of life of some innocent people."

Pressure: Certainly there was no shortage of voices last week urging the President to retaliate. Representative Tony Robinson (D-Ark.), for one, called on Reagan to strike back at the Shiites by bombing Beirut airport. Sen. Robert Dole (Kan.) said he would support any effort to "send a message to the world that terrorism is not a cost-free activity." Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) urged Reagan to "show the world that we are not a pushover."

Reagan's own advisers were divided. Some, like Shultz, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Others, like Robinson, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Some, like Shultz, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Others, like Robinson, argued that a military response would be a mistake.

Reagan's own advisers were divided. Some, like Shultz, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Others, like Robinson, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Some, like Shultz, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Others, like Robinson, argued that a military response would be a mistake.

Reagan's own advisers were divided. Some, like Shultz, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Others, like Robinson, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Some, like Shultz, argued that a military response would be a mistake. Others, like Robinson, argued that a military response would be a mistake.

be sure. We've got to respond in terrorism. We got to attack them. That's the only way to stop them. That's the only way to stop them. That's the only way to stop them.

Channel 8 still, administration officials were quick to point out the practical difficulties of pinpointing these re-



sponsible for the hostage-taking. So long as the Americans remained aboard the TWA airliner as the terrorist at Beirut airport, there was at least a slim chance that a successful rescue might be mounted. But that hope faded when the remaining 37 passengers were removed from the plane on orders from Shiite

Armed militia leader Nabih Berri and taken to undisclosed locations in the battle-scarred neighborhoods of West Beirut. Said one state department official: "When do you take the reprisals against? A neighborhood? You don't want to send it on our and doles anybody because it makes you feel good." Added Reagan at his press conference: "You can't just start shooting without having someone in your sights."

Some authorities feared that any move by Washington to respond with force would only spark a vicious cycle of retaliation and counterretaliation. The Shiite terrorists were unlikely to be deterred by the threat of being killed themselves. Moreover, if Iran were proven to have sponsored the hijacking and if Hezbollah's military strike at Iranian targets, the action could backfire. Thousands of pro-Shiite Lebanese reside in the United States and, at Khawaja's behest, they could launch a wave of domestic terrorism.

Apart from these concerns, the administration's attempts to come to grips with terrorism were hampered by internal quarrels. Led by Shultz, the state department has presented the idea that reprisals should be launched even if Washington does not presently know who was behind the incident in question. But Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger has entreated a more cautious approach. In part, the debate is a by-product of clashing American intelligence capability in Lebanon, Iran and other hard-line Muslim states. Reports within and outside the Central Intelligence Agency conclude that efforts to forestall terrorist attacks have been frustrated by the virtually impenetrable nuclear Shiite groups.

Woodward: Reagan seemed to be left with no other option but to wait and hope. In the meantime, however, the professor of New Eastern history and political science at Emory University in Atlanta, said a staged rescue or trade-off could be worked out. Said Rhee: "You have to find a solution where both sides compromise but neither side gives up its ultimate position." Another possible outcome, noted Washington columnist Robert Kupperman, was that the terrorists would eventually realize that having attained publicity, they were unlikely to win further concessions.

But even longer odds than the former president raised the step to exploit Reagan's vulnerability. Among them: Hassan bin Jordan, the former Carter White House chief of staff who helped negotiate the agreement that ultimately freed the Americans in Iran. Said Rhee, now an Atlanta-based consultant, declined to criticize the President. "Things look a lot different from the Oval Office than they do from the campaign trail," Jordan said. "All presidents find that out."

With few actions in Washington and Rob Levin in Atlanta.

Lebanese Shiite leader Nabih Berri



Strains at the centre of the crisis

His lawyer told him in prison and he leads the strongest military force in Lebanon. He is an American, middle-class Shiite Muslim who learned English by reading newspapers in a Detroit public library. Although he regularly echoes the anti-American rhetoric of Arab radicals, he makes the annual pilgrimage to Mecca to visit an ex-wife and six children and to validate his American green card, the immigration document that will eventually qualify him for U.S. citizenship. He is a minister of justice who has mediated an act of international piracy and chaired control of the hostages. Still, despite those contradictions, 46-year-old Nabih Berri, the central figure in last week's drama in Beirut, was probably the best of the choices available to Lebanon to try to negotiate the release of the hostages of 20, Flight 86?

Berri rose from comparative obscurity in 1980 when he became the head of Aml, the largest Shiite movement in Lebanon. The name, meaning hope in Arabic, is also an acronym for Lebanon's Defense Battalion. Although Berri has never held the appeal of his predecessor, Musa Sadr, the Iranian-born cleric who founded Aml in the early 1970s, he has put his own stamp on the movement. Making two major contributions in the Lebanese context—in addition to the justice ministry he is responsible for South Lebanon—Berri now commands West Beirut and probably wields more power than any Shiite politician since the eastern Mediterranean country gained independence from France 40 years ago.

Tight Last week the high-profile minister organized three separate news conferences, as well as an airport interview with *Time* giant John Tebbel and his flight crew. But he spent much of his week in consultation with Aml leaders and other Lebanese officials, including minister marabout and Druse sheikhs, Walid Jumblatt. Outside Berri's fourth-floor apartment in West Beirut's Maronite district, security was tight. Aml militants, armed with M-16 rifles and rocket launchers, blocked the street to cars, armed barbers and shopkeepers and questioned all visitors. A waist-high barricade of sandbags guarded the door to the apartment, with Berri's black Mercedes limousine parked outside.

In the world of contemporary Shiite politics, Berri is self-proclaimed pragmatist. Recently, when his militia militarily navigated a section of West Beirut,

destroying buses and smashing bottles of liquor, Berri defied the radicals, ordering alcohol to be put back on sale. Nor did he actively oppose the 1983 U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli security agreement—until pressure from Shiite extremists and from Syria forced him to adopt a harder line. Lebanon later abandoned that accord, but in the meantime of Berri's leadership, Hassan Massara, former a radical breakaway movement known as Islamic Army, has



Berri, a contradiction striving for hostage control

ing it in the eastern Bekaa Valley. Massara, believed to have close ties to Iran, has often been mentioned as one of those who plotted the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound on Oct. 23, 1983, killing 241 Americans.

Jewish The Maronite challenge was partly a result of a significant generational schism within the Shiite community. The urban Berri belongs to the first generation of settlers, old enough to remember Lebanon when it was still known as the jewel of the Middle East and when the nation's Shites lived in relatively peaceful coexistence with the more powerful Arab sects—Christians, Sunnis and Druze. But Berri's secular dream of a reunified Lebanon does

not appeal to members of the younger generation, who resented during a decade of civil war and fierce sectarian fighting. Like the two Kijoukars, the younger Shites are determined to eliminate all Western influence from the region. Aml's more militant fighters, who were trained in Iran, take their religious and political views not from Berri but from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the Iranian Revolution.

The increasing radicalism of his followers has forced Berri to adopt a more militant posture. Only a year ago the chair-ankling leader insisted that he did not want to establish an Islamic republic in Lebanon. But more recently, he has begun openly praising the regime in Iran, describing the race of Islam as "the third great revolution in history" after the French and Russian upheavals. Still, to insure the solidarity of the militants Two years ago Berri acknowledged, "I am afraid that every moderate will be replaced by another who is extremist."

Division In past disputes Berri has advocated negotiations instead of violence whenever possible. And despite the Shites' demographic edge in Lebanon—they constitute about 40 per cent of the 3.5-million population—Berri has been a 50-50 driver of secular power between the rising Muslim sect on one hand and the Christians on the other. But many observers say the hostage crisis will make that an impossible goal in the future. If the hijackers win—and two passengers are released in return for the 766 mostly Shiite prisoners held in Beirut—it is likely to strengthen the radical position, eroding Berri's power base. And having made himself the "poor man," a failure to secure the hijackers' demands will be seen as Berri's failure. As a result, the fate of Nabih Berri, as well as that of the hostages, is at stake in Lebanon.

—BRIAN WRIGHT



U.S. special forces training near Fort Bragg. Trained but ready to move

Targeting the terrorists

Within days of the TWA hijacking incident in Beirut, members of the American Special Operations Detachment D-11, elite commandos better known as Delta Force—were on their way to the Middle East. Pentagon officials refused to comment on their precise location in the region, but sources told *Newsweek* that one commando unit was already in Beirut and another aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier *Missouri*, now off the coast of Lebanon. Trained to deal with terrorists, particularly those holding hostages, the Delta Force also carried new infrared devices that can sense detect forms through thick walls. If intelligence agents discovered where the two hostages were being held, the high-tech equipment could enable them to find out how the prisoners were being held and how many guards would have to be overcome in any operation.

Willpower Still, senior intelligence officials with experience in counterterrorism and last week that there are distinct limits on the force's ability to operate effectively. Said an official: "Commandos are as good as useless you can get them at the village. It is now up to the intelligence agencies to find the hostages." Delta Force units may, in fact, not take any action until after the hostages are released. Declared a former CIA officer: "There will be pressure on the President to hunt the terrorists down and kill them. Delta Force is in a bad way."

Operating out of Fort Bragg, N.C.

Fayetteville, N.C., the Delta Force units consist of up to 400 commandos from all branches of the U.S. armed forces. The commandos undergo demanding training courses in skydiving, underwater reconnaissance and instruction in how to kill an enemy quickly and silently in unopposed combat. To gain entry to the three, candidates must complete a grueling 48-km endurance test in the West Virginia mountains with a 55-lb rucksack strapped to their backs. They are told neither the length of the trail nor the deadline for finishing. Instead, officers positioned along the route simply advise candidates that they are the best and should stay. Any one who does is immediately rejected and only those who reach the end within 12 hours are admitted.

Bitter Modeled on Britain's Special Air Service (SAS), the Delta Force is no longer the loosely formed unit that led the abortive 1980 helicopter mission to rescue American hostages in Iran. "This is a different beast," said one Pentagon official. "It is much more sophisticated." Delta Force agents are believed to have secretly played roles in several successful operations, including the 1983 rescue of James Doherty from the hands of Red Brigades terrorists in Italy. Around Fort Bragg, Delta Force members are admired as "mission impossible" professionals. Last week supporters of the force predicted that the Shiite radical would be asked to live up to his reputation.

—WALLACE LUTHERTON
in Washington

Death of an American boy

He was, said a former neighbor, "just the kind of kid you'd like to have as your own son"—an all-American boy, raised in a lovely Maryland suburb, a straight A student, proud of his family, his profession, his country. Last week, as a military band played *There is My Country* on the tarmac at Andrews Air Base outside Washington, eight ornamental geese carried the flag-draped coffin of a navy diver Robert Dean Stethem, 28, from a U.S. Air Force C-141—the sole mode of last week's hurried journey to Beirut. With tears streaming down the faces of Stethem's parents, sister and two brothers, U.S. Vice-President George Bush declared that the young petty officer was a victim "of a cruelty that knows no boundaries and a barbarism that affects the bloodless for punishment."

Born Holding the rank of Stethem 26 Class, Stethem had been assigned to the navy's underwater construction team, based in Norfolk, Va. Two weeks ago he had joined an inspection and repair project as a U.S. Air Force facility in West Maui, Hawaii. Completing his assignment, he boarded TWA Flight 867 out of Athens for home. According to passengers later released, the 867's hijackers quickly discovered that Stethem was a member of the U.S. armed services. Said Rich Henderson, a 30-year-old American who sat beside him: "They dragged him out of his seat, tied his hands, then beat him up. They kicked him in the head, in the face, in the knees and they kept kicking until they had broken all his ribs. They tried to knock him out with the butt of a gun, but he wouldn't budge. They went to his head, but he was very strong. Then they dragged him in his seat, and I tried to nurse him but there wasn't a great deal I could do. Later, they dragged him away and I believe, that he was the bravest man I had ever met."

The Stethems are a naval family. His father, Richard, a former chief petty officer. His mother, Patricia, has held several civilian posts with the navy. One brother, Kenneth, 24, was Robert's roommate in Virginia Beach, Va. Patrick, 18, enlisted only a few days before the hijacking occurred. Ironically, Robert, who joined the navy in 1980, had loved his job because it allowed him to travel. "He was a proud kid," his father said last week. "He was very proud and very strong. He was probably not much of a fighter like his brother."

—JAN ANDERSON in Washington

The evidence points to Mengele

For two weeks Dr. Wilmes Teixeira and his team of 17 international experts had pored over the decaying, earth-scoured bones exhumed from a grave near São Paulo, Brazil. Their purpose: to prove conclusively that the remains were those of the world's most wanted Nazi war criminal, Josef Mengele. Shortly, the forensic police judge began to take shape. Teixeira showed that the age of the skeleton corresponded

horrible part of world history." Added famed Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, who had been skeptical of the reports from Brazil. "We have no choice but to accept the findings of the experts."

In São Paulo federal police chief Renato Tuma said the forensic evidence backed up testimony from an Austrian couple that Mengele had died in a 1979 swimming accident after living at a house they owned in the town of Bimba,

Adolf Hitler and a Burberry raincoat that matched one worn by Mengele in a picture taken in the 1970s.

In Germany, Mengele's son Rolf, a 41-year-old lawyer, gave the Munich magazine *Bunte* more than 80 lb of notebooks, letters and photographs documenting the war criminal's life as a fugitive. In an interview with *Bunte*, Rolf said that his father had lived in Brazil for more than 17 years while authorities searched vainly for him in Argentina and Paraguay. Rolf said that the police "were looking for a man who lived in a white villa by the sea, with a Mercedes, protected by bodyguards and Albanian dogs." Instead, said Rolf, Mengele wore shabby clothes and subsisted on a family stipend of \$250 to \$300 a month. "Nobody," he added, "thought of looking for [him] behind such a shabby facade."

According to Mengele's correspondence with his son, the former officer worked as a groom in a small Bavarian town for four years following the war before escaping to South America in 1948. Rolf first met his father at the age of 15, when Mengele, using the name Helmut Greger, invited him for a skiing holiday in 1954. Only three years later did he learn that "Uncle Helmut" was his father. The two had only one more encounter, when Rolf visited Brazil in 1977 to find Mengele living like a "hunted creature." The old man was bitter at his exile but insisted he had "not the slightest cause" to apologize for his wartime deeds. When Rolf suggested that he submit to justice, Mengele replied: "For me there are no judges, only revenge seekers."

With the confirmation of Mengele's death, many Jews felt cheated. "One so immeasurably evil someone should not have lived and died in no commonplace a way," said Nathan Perlmuter, U.S. director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Others said the sensation over Mengele's demise may have done some good. Said São Paulo's leading rabbi, Henry Sobell: "This is making people aware of the Holocaust—and that's what world Jewry is aiming for." —MARCUS GRAY, with Richard House in São Paulo and Peter Levitsky in Bonn.



Man said to be Mengele (left), son, Rolf, not seen a hint of apology

with that of Mengele, who was said to have died in Brazil in 1979 at 68. Then, an examination of the skull revealed a gap between the two upper front teeth—a feature recalled by survivors of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, where the Nazi doctor had performed sadistic experiments on Jewish victims.

Finally, last week, after the forensic team met for the last time in São Paulo police headquarters, Teixeira had an announcement. "I have no doubt that the remains belong to Josef Mengele." Other experts confirmed Teixeira's judgment, explaining that the skull and teeth had matched perfectly with Mengele's X-rays on records. Said Dr. Lowell Levine, a New York City police department dental specialist: "It's best, there's no way it's not him."

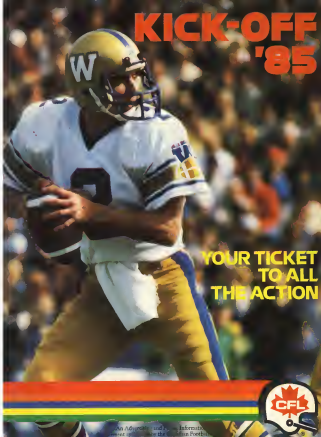
With that, the 40-year search for the Nazi "Angel of Death" appeared at last to be over. In Washington, Attorney General Edwin Meese said he was ending a five-month hunt by U.S. investigators for the man held responsible for 400,000 deaths at Auschwitz. "It is my sincere hope," said Meese, "that this will be the final chapter in a tragic and

southwest of São Paulo, for four years in the late 1970s. When he died, the couple buried him under the name of Wolfgang Gerhard, a Nazi sympathizer who protected Mengele and gave him his identity papers. Gerhard died in Austria in 1978. Last week, in a second search of the couple's home, Tuma's men discovered a tape recording of a speech by

With friends' children in Brazil a hunted creature



KICK-OFF '85



YOUR TICKET
TO ALL
THE ACTION



An Advertiser and Public Information
must appear on the Canadian Football

LITE BEER FROM MILLER. Now brewed in Canada.



Lite beer from Miller tastes great.
And it tastes less filling.

Everything you always wanted
in a beer. And less.

THE CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE IS ON THE MOVE!

The factor is evident on — and off the field. The enthusiasm on the playing field spills over into other CFL-related areas. buoyed by the response of the fans last fall to our nationwide market research, we are delighted to embark on a plan of action incorporating many of their suggestions knowing that they, as we, believe the CFL provides excellent entertainment.

The fans told us that our league plays exciting football and the quality continues to improve. The image of our league is very positive and the fans put much in our belief that the CFL has a solid foundation. It is our intention to build upon those strengths, introduce key projects and forever strive to ensure growth and longevity for what is indeed a Canadian tradition.

The CFL is the only truly Canadian professional sports league operating all of its teams within the boundaries of our great country. We are grateful to the players who have become legends not only in our sport but within the communities they chose to live in long after their playing careers. From names of the past, such as Norrie Kwong, Ronnie Lancaster, George Reed and Russ Jackson, to names of the present, the CFL is proud of the way league players and coaches represent a vital part of so many different Canadian cultures.

The CFL is tremendously indebted to all minor football programs in Canada for the contribution they have made and the dramatic improvement of the quality of players now playing in the CFL from the junior and university programs. Thanks to these programs, the CFL can go from dream to reality for Canadian youngsters.

And let us emphasize the fact that the future and stability of the CFL rests in the supply of non-import players in order to assure football leagues already in existence and perhaps even leading to new teams being formed, the CFL proudly supports plans for a national charitable football foundation.

Funds for this foundation would help football programs at levels to include minor programs, university, junior and high schools. The Board of Trustees of this foundation would be independent business people with an interest in football.

At the League Office, we have a new management team, with Don Finney in licensing and properties, John Laborn in media and public relations and Ron Simpson in broadcasting and corporate relations. They joined two long-time key personnel at the league office: secretary-treasurer Greg Faltine and director of administration, Ken Derrett. Our mandate is to



provide the league with new insight and perception into the very sophisticated world of marketing professional sport.

Furthermore, our officiating department has been restructured with Don Barker as director of officiating and Ned Payne as assistant director. For the first time, the CFL will have a central scoring system operating out of the league office under director of scoring Joe Wozniak.

The league headquarters moved last April 1 to the entire top floor of the Canadian Football League Building at the landmark corner of Bay and Bloor in downtown Toronto. The expanded facilities will allow for computerization of the entire operation.

Among the more immediate projects from the League Office, fans will see the Canadian Football League's new *Players of Records Book*, an in-depth look at the past and present with pictures and information every football follower will want.

Again in 1985, more than 90% of our 72 regular-season games will be telecast on the CBC and CTV television networks with a significant number also on the French-language Radio-Canada. As we move into the second year of our current three-year television agreement, the overwhelming support of our television rights-holders, Carling O'Keefe, has made our mission of selling the CFL much easier indeed.

The companies responding to our new corporate sponsorship program and new marketing plan have been so encouraging that we are now in the process of developing properties in order to build the mainstream presence we have in the business world. Corporate owners want to share in the future of the Canadian Football League.

And we cannot overlook the fans who make our league possible with their constant presence in the stands. Since 1966, almost 40 million spectators have attended games for our regular season, playoffs and Grey Cups. To the greatest fan in the world, we say thank you.

Let us end on as we take you through a preview of our 1985 season. So, climb aboard our CFL train. We're on the move and it's great to have you on board!

Doug Mitchell
Doug H. Mitchell Q.C.
Commissioner, Canadian Football League



THE TEAMS

THEY'RE OFF AND RUNNING,
PASSING AND KICKING



MONTREAL CONCORDES

The Montreal Concordes are closer to climbing the top of the mountain.

That is the way general manager/head coach Joe Gullet views the system as the Concordes prepare for what he believes will be their first season.

Huge springs eternal for 1985—in all areas. The Concordes' season ticket sales are the best in the club's four years, surpassing 12,000 heading into the first month of the off-season.

"For the first time in Concordes' history, we won't have to start any rookies," Gullet said. "We're looking to go into the season with a solid group of young veterans. We've rebuilt to the point that 20 of our 34-man roster have never played for another pro team."

"Defensively, we're expecting to be strong and solid because we improved by over a converted touchdown a game in the second half of 1984.

Offensively, we're going to be better. Turner Gill gained valuable experience last season and showed in the second half of the year that he's making progress."

Gill, the highly touted quarterback out of Nebraska, finished his rookie CFL season with 199 pass plays from 375 attempts, including 16 touchdowns.

The majority of Montreal's past receiving touchdowns came from tight end Nick Anzidei who caught 67 passes for 1,675 yards and 10 majors. Anzidei earned selection to the All-Canadian and All-Eastern All-Star teams as well as the Schenley Award as top Canadian player in the CFL for 1984.

Some Concordes imports, running back Duane Wilson, cornerback Harry Skipper and defensive Steve Baggett, were chosen for All-Canadian and All-Eastern honors. Wilson emerged as the Schenley Award winner as top Rookie while Skipper made the Schenley Award Panel in the Outstanding Defensive Player category which was won by B.C.'s James Parker.



OTTAWA ROUGH RIDERS

The run-and-shoot offense is earmarked for debut in Ottawa this season.

New head coach Joe Moss, who witnessed enormous success with the run-and-shoot as an assistant coach with the Toronto Argonauts in 1983-84, plans to take the same approach with the Rough Riders.

While 1985 marks a year of change for the Rough Riders, general manager Don Haultby is buoyed by the fact it was not long ago that pundits predicted wonderful things for his club.

"We were 8-8 in 1983 which was a big improvement from the year before (5-11)," Haultby said. "Last year, we did not could win 10 games because we had continuity and naturally expected better things from the year before."

While the season began with a heartbreaking 32-31 loss to the Edmonton Eskimos, the Rough Riders put together a three-game winning streak heading into the July 29 game against the Saskatchewan Roughriders.

That day at Lansdowne Park, the fans were out to pay tribute to long-time Rough Rider kicker Gerry Ogden. Saskatchewan spoiled the celebration with a 46-34 victory and, in addition to the loss, the Rough Riders suffered several serious injuries, most notably to fullback Jim Reid.

Ottawa's last place finish provided the first over-all setback in the 1985 Canadian College Draft and the Rough Riders chose Concordes offensive lineman Nick Benegian.

Defensive end Greg Marshall made it four years in a row on the All-Eastern Team.

Linebacker Allen Washington, who last season established a CFL record with his 104-yard fumble return, and defensive back Rocky Barden also collected All-Eastern honors. Punter Ken Clark, with a 46.8-yard average, tied Hamilton's Bernie Ruff in 1984 with the CFL's best punting average.



A taste you can call your own.



Player's

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.
As per cigarette: Player's Lights: Tar: 9 mg "tar", 0.8 mg nicotine; King Size: 12 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; Player's Lights: Tar: 13 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; King Size: 15 mg "tar", 1.3 mg nicotine; Player's Filter: Tar: 14 mg "tar", 1.1 mg nicotine; Player's Lights: Tar: 13 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; King Size: 15 mg "tar", 1.3 mg nicotine.



TORONTO ARGONAUTS

Toronto Argonauts' President and General Manager Ralph Sasso rates his 1985 talent as "better than it has been in the past three years."

Considering the Argos have three consecutive first-place finishes in the Eastern Division, two Grey Cup appearances and a Grey Cup victory in the period covering 1982-84, Sasso's assessment is truly prescient.

Last season marked the only time in the three years Bob O'Brien has been head coach that the Argos failed to reach the Grey Cup game.

"As coach O'Brien has stated, we have a nucleus of veterans who provide us with depth and talent," Sasso said. "There's no reason to feel anything but positive going into the season."

"Even though we lost a veteran quarterback like Joe Barnes, we look forward to Condoide Holloway having an outstanding year. In all areas, things are very much intact and I think we have made up for replacing players who retired or left with quality players."

Defensive tackle James Curry, signed to a new contract during the off-season, and guard Dan Ferrow went Argo All-Canadians in 1984.

Returning back Lester Brown, who along with Winnipeg's Wilford Braxton and Edmonton's Brian Kelly scored a CFL 94 high of 18 touchdowns, went into the Argo record book for most passes in one season.

The Argo receiving corps is once again headed by Terry Green who, last season, caught 70 passes for 1,169 yards. Sixthback Paul Pearson actually caught one more pass than Green in '84.

"The innovation on defense, if you want to call it that, in the fact Joe Canale will move to the secondary," Sasso said.



HAMILTON TIGER-CATS

The Hamilton Tiger-Cats met the challenge in 1986 and general manager Joe Zagar counts on this in doing it again this year.

In his day as a player, Zagar learned all too well the importance of overcoming hurdles. The teams which face and beat the obstacles go on to greater things. Zagar and head coach Al Bruce watched it last season when the Tic-Cats wonched the Grey Cup Final.

Bernie Russell, the only Tiger-Cat on the '86 All-Canadian squad, was the CFL's premier punter with a record 7,302 yards punting.

The multi-talented Rutha Crawford established a CFL record for most combined yards rushing, pass

moving, punt returning and kickoff returning, the standard Hal Patterson of the Alouettes established in 1986 with 2,994 yards.

Crawford finished with 2,806 from 1,136 yards on punt returns, 788 on kickoff returns, 864 on pass interceptions and 136 rushing.

Hamilton's defence picked-off 34 passes which made it second in CFL interceptions for the season. Gerald Bess showed the way with a league-leading 12 interceptions.

Zagar wishes fans will wonder how youngsters Peter Gales and Jeff Toddard will fare as quarterbacks.

"First of all, they're two pretty good quarterbacks," Zagar said. "It's not like they aren't familiar with the CFL, because they've been with us, in Peter's case since 1982 and in Jeff's case since 1983."

"They've had a chance to learn and now it's their own wide open for that starting job."



Joe Gorman, Brown, Richard Norrish, Winnipeg



WINNIPEG BLUE BOMBERS

The 1986 CFL season prompted the change in name for the capital of Manitoba.

It became known as "Winnipeg." For the first time since 1952, the Winnipeg Blue Bombers brought the Grey Cup back to their home. Centre John Wozniak, in the post-game aftermath of the 47-17 crush over the Hamilton Tiger-Cats at Edmonton's Commonwealth Stadium, put things aptly by saying, "Manitooba, this one is for you."

"We really tried to capitalize on the Grey Cup," said Blue Bombers' general manager Paul Robson. "We had a very extensive winter program in which

continued...

**Running
with the Best.**



**STANDARD
LIFE**

Assurance
Compagnie

The First in Canada

Your security.
It's been our policy since 1833.

THE 1985 CFL SCHEDULE

Local start times

JUNE	SAT	Ottawa	at	MONTREAL	7:30	FRI	Hamilton	at	MONTREAL	7:30
8	SUN	Calgary	at	B.C.	2:00	CTV Nat	Saskatoon	at	CALGARY	7:30
10	MON	Saskatoon	at	WINNIPEG	7:30		Winnipeg	at	B.C.	7:30
11	TUE	Hamilton	at	TORONTO	7:30	24 MON	Toronto	at	OTTAWA	7:30
13	THU	Montreal	at	OTTAWA	7:30		Winnipeg	at	EDMONTON	7:30
14	FRI	Edmonton	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	Montreal	at	TORONTO	7:30
16	SUN	Calgary	at	WINNIPEG	7:30		B.C.	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30
17	MON	Toronto	at	EDMONTON	7:30		Edmonton	at	CALGARY	7:30
		B.C.	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	Ottawa	at	EDMONTON	7:30

1985 PRE-SEASON SCHEDULE

JUNE 1	WED	Calgary	at	MONTREAL	7:30		21 FRI	Hamilton	at	MONTREAL	7:30	
2	THU	Calgary	at	B.C.	7:30	CTV Nat		San Antonio	at	CALGARY	7:30	
10	WED	Saskatoon	at	WINNIPEG	7:30			Winnipeg	at	B.C.	7:30	
11	THU	Hamilton	at	TORONTO	7:30		24 MON	Toronto	at	OTTAWA	7:30	
15	THU	Montreal	at	OTTAWA	7:30			Winnipeg	at	EDMONTON	7:30	
16	FRI	Edmonton	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	28 FRI	Montreal	at	TORONTO	7:30	
17	SAT	Calgary	at	B.C.	7:30			B.C.	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat
18	SUN	Edmonton	at	EDMONTON	7:30			Edmonton	at	CALGARY	7:30	CTV Nat
19	MON	Winnipeg	at	EDMONTON	7:30		29 SAT	Ottawa	at	EDMONTON	7:30	

1985 REGULAR SEASON SCHEDULE

AUG 1	THU	Winnipeg	at	MONTREAL	7:30	CBC Nat	5 FRI	Toronto	at	B.C.	7:30	CTV Nat
2	FRI	Edmonton	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	7 SAT	Winnipeg	at	OTTAWA	1:30	CTV Nat
3	SAT	B.C.	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	8 SUN	Saskatoon	at	MONTREAL	7:30	CBC Nat
7	SUN	Ottawa	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	13 FRI	Montreal	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CTV Nat
10	THU	Hamilton	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CBC Nat	14 SAT	Ottawa	at	CALGARY	7:30	CTV Nat
11	FRI	Saskatoon	at	TORONTO	7:30	CTV Nat	15 SUN	Hamilton	at	TORONTO	1:30	CTV Nat
12	SAT	Edmonton	at	B.C.	7:30	CBC Nat		Edmonton	at	SASKATCHEWAN	1:30	CBC Nat
14	THU	Edmonton	at	OTTAWA	7:30	CBC Nat	20 FRI	B.C.	at	MONTREAL	7:30	CTV Nat
19	FRI	Montreal	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	21 SAT	Calgary	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat
20	SAT	Toronto	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CBC Nat	22 SUN	Ottawa	at	EDMONTON	1:30	CTV Nat
25	SUN	B.C.	at	CALGARY	7:30	CBC Nat	27 FRI	Winnipeg	at	TORONTO	7:30	CTV Nat
26	THU	Winnipeg	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CBC Nat	28 SAT	Montreal	at	OTTAWA	1:30	CBC Nat
28	FRI	Toronto	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	29 SUN	Calgary	at	CALGARY	7:30	CBC Nat
29	SAT	Montreal	at	B.C.	7:30	CTV Nat		Calgary	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat
30	SUN	Calgary	at	OTTAWA	7:30	CBC Nat		Calgary	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat
		B.C.	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	<th>Toronto</th> <th>at</th> <th>WINNIPEG</th> <th>7:30</th> <th>CTV Nat</th>	Toronto	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CTV Nat
AUG 1	THU	B.C.	at	TORONTO	7:30	CTV Nat	OCT 6 FRI	Calgary	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat
2	FRI	Ottawa	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	7 SAT	Edmonton	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CTV Nat
3	SAT	Hamilton	at	CALGARY	7:30	CTV Nat	8 SUN	B.C.	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CTV Nat
7	THU	Ottawa	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CBC Nat	11 FRI	Winnipeg	at	B.C.	7:30	CBC Nat
10	FRI	Edmonton	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CBC Nat	12 SAT	Montreal	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CBC Nat
12	SAT	Hamilton	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	14 MON	Toronto	at	CALGARY	7:30	CBC Nat
13	SUN	Edmonton	at	CALGARY	7:30	CTV Nat		Saskatoon	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat
15	THU	Saskatoon	at	OTTAWA	7:30	CBC Nat	18 FRI	Montreal	at	OTTAWA	1:30	CBC Nat
16	FRI	Toronto	at	MONTREAL	7:30	CTV Nat	19 SAT	Ottawa	at	MONTREAL	1:30	CBC Nat
17	SAT	Calgary	at	B.C.	7:30	CBC Nat	20 SUN	Calgary	at	TORONTO	7:30	CBC Nat
18	SUN	Winnipeg	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	21 MON	B.C.	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CBC Nat
20	THU	Winnipeg	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	25 FRI	Winnipeg	at	CALGARY	7:30	CTV Nat
21	FRI	Saskatoon	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat	26 SAT	Hamilton	at	OTTAWA	1:30	CBC Nat
22	SAT	Edmonton	at	B.C.	7:30	CBC Nat	27 SUN	Montreal	at	TORONTO	7:30	CBC Nat
23	SUN	Calgary	at	OTTAWA	7:30	CBC Nat		Calgary	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CBC Nat
24	MON	Winnipeg	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	MTV 1 FRI	Ottawa	at	B.C.	7:30	CTV Nat
25	TUE	Montreal	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat	2 SAT	Calgary	at	EDMONTON	7:30	CTV Nat
26	WED	Edmonton	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CBC Nat	3 SUN	Toronto	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat
27	THU	Hamilton	at	WINNIPEG	7:30	CBC Nat		Toronto	at	SASKATCHEWAN	7:30	CTV Nat

1985 PLAYOFF SCHEDULE

NOV 10	SUN	East Semi-Final	CBC/CTV
NOV 17	SUN	East Final	CTV/CBC
NOV 24	SUN	West Semi-Final	CBC/CTV
NOV 24	SUN	West Final	CTV/CBC
NOV 24	SUN	Grey Cup at MONTREAL	CTV/CBC

*Toronto returns to CFL

Adams Private Stock. Now mellowed 2 years longer.

TASTE THE DIFFERENCE TIME MAKES.



Wayne Gretzky toward

our hockey team was extremely well received and we were involved in a number of charity events."

In the meantime, Ribeiro and crew hardly stood still with the football part of things because "we think we've signed some very exciting young prospects." So head coach Cal Murphy, winner of the Arctus Stukas Trophy as CFL Coach of the Year for the past two seasons, can count on another impressive roster.

The Blue Bombers are deep in talent, offensively, defensively and in the kicking department. The Blue Bombers' defence yielded the second-lowest number of points (309) but nobody gave up less yardage (4,638).

The Blue Bombers placed 10 players on the All-Canadian squad, six on offense. Leading the list of All-Canadians is running back Wilford Braxton, the 1984 winner of the Selkirk Award as Most Outstanding Player in the CFL.

Tom Clements and, in relief, John Hufnagel proved leadership at quarterback.

The Blue Bombers are not short on targets for Clements and Hufnagel because wide receiver James Murphy caught 75 passes for 1,230 yards, slotback Joe Foyt caught 67 for 994 and wide receiver Jeff Boyd 65 for 1,395.



Joe Pasqua, Saskatchewan



SASKATCHEWAN ROUGHRIDERS

Bill Quarter has quickly discovered the meaning of football fun in Saskatchewan.

For that matter, so has Jack Gotta.

Quarter was hired during the off-season as general manager of the Saskatchewan Roughriders and he promptly enlisted the bubbly Gotta as head coach.

"You get caught up in the fun spirit pretty quick in Saskatchewan," Quarter said. "They're the greatest

football fans in North America and I say that in terms of all the time."

The Roughrider pride has earned on despite the fact Saskatchewan has missed the playoffs since 1973. Last season, the Roughriders appeared on their way to making a run for the final playoff spot but a loss to Hamilton dashed their hopes.

George Brancato, one of Gotta's assistants in 1973, was hired coach of Ottawa when it won the 1976 Grey Cup Games over Saskatchewan. Now they are reunited in Saskatchewan where Gotta has brought Brancato on board as a defensive coach.

Indications are that third-year quarterback Homer Jordan and veteran Joe Pasqua will battle it out for the starting position.

Backfielder Doug Ellis comes off an excellent 1984 season in which he rushed 141 times for 690 yards, led the CFL with 91 pass receptions (for 871 yards) and set CFL records for most kickoff returns (42) and most kickoff return yardage (1,040).

Kicker Dave Rodgers booted 127 points for the Roughriders and, with eight field goals in a game against Ottawa, established a CFL record.



EDMONTON ESKIMOS

When something works, you stick with it.

The Edmonton Eskimos head what they say was during the 1984 season and the format will remain intact for 1985. Edmonton Eskimos' executive manager Norm Kinnell is not about to temper with positive results.

"We've continued with the program we reinstated last season which was nicknamed 'Spent and Speed' because we had some success with it," Kinnell said. "It was a change in direction for our football

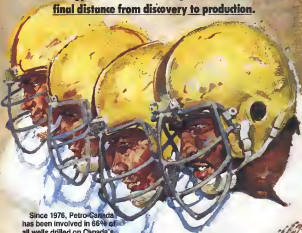


Mark Duggan, Edmonton

THE TOUGHEST YARD

In football, it's the battle for the goal line from one yard out.

On the energy field, it's mobilizing resources to move the final distance from discovery to production.



Since 1976, Petro-Canada has been involved in 66% of all wells drilled on Canada's energy frontier.

Canadians now own a significant interest in major discoveries in Western Canada and the East Coast offshore fields.

Today, more than 6,700 employees of Petro-Canada are directing their best efforts into energy projects that will create jobs now, and generate the funds we will need to develop our frontier reserves.

Thanks to your support at the pumps, we're going the distance.

Proud to
sponsor
CFL Football
on CBC



Canada runs.

train because we added a great deal of speed because of youth."

The Eskimos finished with a 9-7 record and many scribbles rated head coach Jackie Parker among the favorites for the Arnes Stokun Trophy as Coach of the Year (won by Winnipeg's Cal Murphy).

Edmonton led the CFL in rushing yardage (2,471) and placed third in net offense (3,363) behind Winnipeg and Toronto. Next to Winnipeg, no one scored more points than the Eskimos (46).

By the end of the '84 season, few across the country had a fair idea about the likes of Matt Dunagan, Larry Conna, Stewart Hill, Laurent Deslauriers and Christopher Woods, to name a few.

Let us forget, the "slut" (at 28) wide receiver Brian Kelly was added a little more to his already dynamic CFL career with another splendid season.

Kicker Dave Gattler, pro football's all-time leading scorer, with 2,237 points in a career with Edmonton which spans from 1968 to 1984, provides that dependable toe with long-range capability.

"There's no question Calgary is a great football city. I know we will be an improved ball club just from the maturation of our overall team and the fact head coach (Steve) Barrios now does not have to worry about handling the job of general manager."

"I believe the trades we have made have strengthened our ball club but the one that stands out personally is the addition of Joe Barnes to our young club."

"He will help run the run-and-shoot offense that coach Barrios intends to operate. Joe is familiar with it because of his years in Toronto so he's got a leg up on the other quarterbacks. I expect Joe will be a very good teacher for someone like Greg Vines."

Rushing back Lewis Walker paced the Stampeders last season in rushing and pass receiving. With 732 yards rushing (an 139 carries) Walker had Edmonton's Matt Dunagan for fourth place in CFL rushing. Walker caught 35 passes for 595 yards.

Kicker John T. Hay accounted for plenty of Calgary scoring in 1984 with 125 points.



B.C. LIONS

The B.C. Lions produced the best record during the 1984 CFL regular season (12-3-1).

Their defense gave up fewer points than any one else (281) while their offense scored the fourth highest total (445). Lions' general manager Bob Ackles has added some depth during the off-season to the already solid squad.

What's more, an area which does not concern him is coaching because the staff under head coach Don Matthews remains intact — with one addition.

"This is the first year that I can recall since I've been a general manager that we haven't had someone in the coaching staff leave," Ackles said. "Bill Quintair, who was in charge of our player personnel, went to Saskatchewan as general manager and so we hired Bob Vezina as director of player personnel. In addition to that, Bob will also be an assistant coach."

While a shoulder injury to quarterback Roy Dewalt last October 6 put him out of the final three regular-season games and the Western Division Final, it provided backup Tim Cowan an opportunity to play.

Mervyn Fernandez last season set B.C. club records for most passes caught (89), most yards in pass receptions (1,496), most touchdowns on pass receptions (17) and most touchdowns on pass receptions in a game (four, which he did on two occasions).

In two seasons as head coach, Matthews sports a superb 23-9-1 record and two first-place finishes. The Lions are tough indeed and to support their over-all strength is kicker Les Ponsiglia, the CFL scoring champion in 1983 (194 points) and 1984 (167 points).



Mark Anzole/Montreal



**CALGARY
STAMPEDERS**

The Earthquake is back in Calgary.

Erl Lavender, who spent six seasons as a star offensive backfielder with the Stampeders, returns to Calgary with intentions of building a solid playoff contender.

"I feel good about being back in Calgary and about our team," said the Stampeders' new general manager.

THE 1985 GREY CUP

It is called Canada's premiere sports spectacular. The Grey Cup — a Canadian tradition which annually unites fans from coast to coast as the best team from the East and the West from the West battle it out for the Canadian Football League Championship.

Mounted in Grey Cup City '85 at Olympic Stadium will host the event on November 24. Montreal just hosted the Grey Cup Game in 1981 and Mayor Jean Drapeau gladly welcomes its return to the city which, in 1977, set the Grey Cup Game attendance record (68,318).

During a reception at Montreal City Hall last May, Mayor Drapeau mingled with supporters from the rival CFL teams. CFL Commissioner Douglas H. Mitchell unveiled the logo for Grey Cup '85 and presented Drapeau with the first Grey Cup '85 invitation.

"I wish success to all of the cities of the League and in shaking hands with the representatives of the different teams identified by the names of their cities, I could realize I was shaking hands with all of Canada," Drapeau said.

"The Grey Cup is a great asset for a city, not only materially but for the spirit. It is very difficult to determine how much money is generated but I know in any city it rains in flows of dollars changing hands. During the four or five days of Grey Cup Week, people are living football time, they enjoy it and forget the bad times."

Montreal will have a rough act to follow because the City of Edmonton did a magnificent job of hosting the 1984 Grey Cup Game. However, Benay Chaszczak, the President of the Montreal Grey Cup Festival Committee '85, says "I know we will do a good job and Montreal will be proud of us."

Rock LeChacour, Chairman of the Edmonton Grey Cup Organizing Committee, leaves first hand out the benefits of hosting Grey Cup Week.

"Through figures from the Edmonton Convention and Tourism Authority, it's estimated between \$20-\$25 million was spent in Edmonton last year, which was pretty good for a 5-to-6-day period," LeChacour said. "Those figures included cars, hotels, meals, beverages and purchases."

"There is also a long-term benefit to our community because of money leftover from the Grey Cup Organizing Committee."

"A \$17,000 orthopaedic camera and monitor unit has been purchased for University Hospital in Edmonton with that money."

The money has been much the same in Montreal, says Benay Chaszczak. "Since 1973, our Quarterback Club plus the Grey Cup Activities (77, '79 and '81), have turned back to the community in excess of \$400,000."

The Honorary President of the '85 Montreal Grey Cup Festival Committee is E. Jacques Courtois.

While the Canadian Football League Office is concerned about every facet of Grey Cup Week, its principle responsibility is the staging of the game.

"That would include everything from dialogue with television and radio networks, the hundreds of working outlets as well as the overall operation on game day relating to stadium security, pre-game and halftime entertainment and participation of dignitaries from across Canada," said Kim Derrett, the CFL's Director of Administration.

Last year's Grey Cup Game, which sold out its 60,083 tickets, generated record gross receipts of \$2,350,160. The television viewing audience in Canada alone was 6,897,300 divided between CTV, CBC and Radio-Canada.

THE SCHENLEY AWARDS



Most Outstanding Player for 1984, Roland Burns

One of the long-standing highlights of every Grey Cup week is the presentation of the Schenley Awards. CFL players are honored in five Schenley Game games — Most Outstanding Player, Most Outstanding Canadian Player, Most Outstanding Defensive Player, Most Outstanding Offensive Lineman and Most Outstanding Rookie.

Created by John Schenley, CFL Media Services

Photos: International Sports Properties Designed by Stephanie Tilack

THE SCHENLEY AWARDS

Since 1953, the Schenley Awards have honored outstanding performances in Canadian Professional Football.

Originally awarded only to the most outstanding player, the Schenley Awards are now given in five categories.

The nominees and winners are selected by a body of 96 football writers and broadcasters across the country.

The awards are proudly sponsored by the distillery company that founded them more than 25 years ago.



**MOST
OUTSTANDING
PLAYER**
Willard Ross
Winnipeg

**MOST
OUTSTANDING
CANADIAN**
Nick Arnaldi
Montreal

**MOST
OUTSTANDING
DEFENSIVE
PLAYER**
James Parker
B.C.

**MOST
OUTSTANDING
ROOKIE**
Dwaine Wilson
Montreal

**MOST
OUTSTANDING
LINEMAN**
John Bank
Winnipeg

The tragic last voyage of Flight 182

As India's Bombay-bound Flight 182 arrived in Montreal from Toronto Sunday night and left Montreal Airport without incident shortly after 10 p.m., flying through the night, it crossed the Atlantic and entered Irish airspace early Sunday morning, descending from 35,000 feet for a brief refueling stop at London's Heathrow Airport. Pilot H.S. Nandhra had already made routine radio contact with

Irish ground controllers, reporting two baggage handlers and injured four others, all Japanese.

There was no immediate confirmation of the cause of either disaster. In New Delhi, aviation minister Ashok Ghelani said that an explosion "is considered to be the cause" of the Air India tragedy. While a combined American, Irish and British rescue operation searched in vain for survivors of the

crash, any possible explosion.

Observers speculated that if an explosive device had been placed on board, Sikh extremists could have been responsible. Since the late Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi sent her armed forces into the Golden Temple at Amritsar in June, 1984, the militant Sikh shrine in the Punjab, Sikh extremists have engaged in a series of bloody reprisals, including the assassination of Gandhi herself by two Sikh bodyguards last October 31. Indian government officials in New Delhi have also claimed recently that the Sikhs had established terrorist training camps in Canada. An RCMP spokesman last week refused comment on the allegations, but an exhaustive investigation of baggage handling operations in Montreal, Vancouver—and other international airports—was expected to be launched.

In Tokyo, airport officials questioned passengers of *Or Air* Flight 005, searching for the owner of luggage in which the bomb was apparently placed. Meanwhile, off Ireland, rescue teams began the grim task of recovering bodies floating in the Atlantic and the plane's wreckage. The Royal Air Force dispatched a Nimrod search-in-the-area to drop choppers, food supplies and first aid kits to any survivors. Helicopters, airplanes and other ships were also involved in what officials called Ireland's highest priority rescue operation.

But rescuers found dozens of bodies and searchers doubted that survivors would be found. Among the many Canadian victims were students on summer vacation flying to India for visits with relatives in Montreal, an Air India spokesman said the office was swamped with calls from anxious relatives and friends. "We have so many people crying about their families." The flight manifest included the name of Dr. Yellavaraju Nagabhadra, a prominent Indian scientist who had been in Montreal attending meetings of the International Development Research Council board of governors. A friend, Montreal engineer C.S. Rao, said Nagabhadra had frequently taken the Air India flight back home and that security was always tight. Said Rao: "The bags are usually opened and searched thoroughly. We get frustrated some times. They take extreme precautions." But tragically, the precautions were not extreme enough.

—MICHAEL PETERLIN, with Don Porter in Montreal, Steve Ashlock and Marisa Gale in Toronto and correspondents' reports



Wreck of blast in Tokyo: disaster strikes two flights that originated in Canada

air traffic controllers at Shannon Airport in Ireland. He reported no problem. Then, eight minutes later and without warning, the plane vanished from Shannon's radar screen. By the time a three-attempt search and rescue operation was mounted, the Boeing 747 jumbo jet had gone down in heavy seas 90 miles off the coast of Ireland, all of its 307 passengers and the 29 crew— including 272 Canadians—perished dead. It was the worst airline disaster at sea in history.

Half a world away, another flight that originated in Canada—a Japan-bound *Or Air* Boeing 747 out of Vancouver—landed at Tokyo's Narita Airport 14 minutes ahead of schedule at about 3 p.m. Sunday afternoon, local time. Baggage handlers placed a container of passenger luggage onto conveyor belts leading to the terminal. Suddenly, as the plane's 254 passengers gathered to collect their bags, a powerful explosion

crashed, Air India officials in London confirmed that the carrier had received warnings from airports in recent months "over the past few months there have been threats of hijacks and that sort of thing," said Air India spokesman Francisco de Guena. In fact, the first reaction of most experts was that the crash could only have been the work of saboteurs. "The whole situation screams at you it was a bomb," said British aviation expert David Learmont. Well-equipped with emergency back-up systems, modern jumbo jets are unlikely to develop technical problems that could force them down. Said Terry Whitlock, a spokesman for an international pilots association: "It's extremely unusual for an aircraft just to disappear from a radar screen." Indeed, security officials in Montreal had removed three suspicious suitcases from the Air India flight before its departure and placed them in a decompression chamber to

A taste for adventure

EXPORT A

EXTRA LIGHT

REGULAR

EXPORT A

WARNING: Quitting now greatly reduces serious risks to your health. Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—and avoid inhaling. Average per cigarette—tar: 10.0 mg., nicotine 0.8 mg. King Size: tar: 10.0 mg., nicotine 0.8 mg. Export A: Extra Light Regular: tar: 6.0 mg., nicotine 0.7 mg. King Size: tar: 9.0 mg., nicotine 0.6 mg.

Lifting the siege



Pinochet pressured

President Augusto Pinochet lifted Chile's seven-month state of siege last week, but there was little celebration in Santiago. Under the last stringent state of emergency that immediately replaced it, a series of repression measures remained in force. Political meetings are illegal, all political parties remain outlawed and the media are prohibited from carrying reports about party politics—although authorities will allow seven opposition magazines to resume. Explaining the decision to end the state of siege, Interior Minister Norberto Sanjines told 11 years of military rule, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia said that internal security had improved. But some diplomats in Santiago said there might be another reason: pressure from the United States. Indeed, Washington spokesmen said support for a World Bank plan to reschedule one-third of Chile's \$18-billion foreign debt depended on reforms by Pinochet. Said a senior Chilean official, "The state of siege was part of the package."

Debut in Namibia

The event was observed with all the fanfare of a national independence day. Soldiers paraded through the streets, air force jets swooped overhead, gymnasts performed and a flock of doves was set free. But to many observers South Africa's action last week to end direct rule over neighboring Namibia and install a new multiracial administration seemed likely only to damage the territory's prospects for independence. Even as South African President P. W. Botha handed power to an eight-member coalition in the Namibian capital, Windhoek, 500 protesters demanding the "imposed" regime clashed with police in a black township just outside the city. In South Africa critics noted that while the Windhoek government would have wider powers than a previous narrow administration which lasted from 1978 to 1983, Pretoria would retain responsibility for foreign affairs and defense. And at the United Nations, the Security Council warned of punitive measures unless South Africa ended its "illegal occupation" of Namibia. The UN has called for international-supervised elections leading to full independence. For his part, Botha reaffirmed his country's refusal to pull out of Namibia until Cuban troops leave neighboring Angola, adding, "We can solve our problems without international meddling."

A tentative truce

After months of increasing violence between its majority Sinhalese and minority Tamil communities, a measure of calm returned to Sri Lanka last week. The government of President J. R. Jayawardene announced that it had reached a ceasefire agreement with Tamil separatist guerrillas—the first accord in more than two years of fighting. National Security Minister Lalith Athipatabandana said that all five major guerrilla groups had agreed to end hostilities, including the faction blamed for the massacre of about 150 Sinhalese civilians in the Buddhist holy city of Anuradhapura

on May 31. As a safeguard against attacks by about 80 smaller terrorist groups, officials said that they would extend the nationwide state of emergency for a month. In the meantime, authorities will prepare for possible peace talks with the guerrillas, who are demanding an independent state in the northern and eastern provinces, where the Tamils predominate. India, Sri Lanka's neighbor, is expected to play a major role. Indeed, officials indicated that a June 4 summit between Jayawardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi led to the ceasefire after India put pressure on Tamil leaders based in southern India. The main issue of talks goes ahead: how to satisfy Tamil demands for autonomy without creating two separate nations on the embattled island.

Murmurs of peace

Since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power last March, Moscow has indicated that it might accept a political settlement to its 50-year-old war with Muslim rebels in Afghanistan. Last week, in two separate negotiations on the conflict, diplomats attempted to test Moscow's sincerity. In Washington, American and Soviet representatives held their first talks on Afghanistan in three years—part of a recent series of discussions on regional issues. And in Geneva, envoys of Afghanistan and Pakistan began a fourth round of indirect negotiations sponsored by the United Nations. Neither nation was expected to produce dramatic results. The United States and Pakistan have already rejected a Soviet proposal to withdraw part of its 110,000-strong force in return for a suspension of foreign support to the rebels. But U.S. officials said that they were encouraged by a statement from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who, after a visit to Moscow in May, told Washington that the Soviet Union might accept a "partial, corollary" Afghanistan. Gorbachev's concern over the high cost of the war may also prove to be a factor. Two weeks ago rebel saboteurs destroyed about 80 Soviet jet fighters—mostly MiG-23s—at Shindand air base, the largest single loss of aircraft since Moscow launched its invasion in 1979.

Poland cracks down



Walesa warned

police speak again, arresting fugitive Solidarity leader Tadeusz Jędrzyk, 36, for "antistatist activities." According to his wife, Maria, Jędrzyk refused an offer of freedom in return for publicly renouncing his views. "I was told to persuade him to appear before radio and television microphones," she said after visiting her husband, a member of Solidarity's far-left underground leadership, in a Warsaw jail. "I knew what his answer would be." Added Solidarity leader Lech Walesa hours after Jędrzyk prosecutors warned him to stop criticizing the government. "Jędrzyk must know we will not forget him."

THE SCHENLEY AWARDS

The Monde Selection is among the most coveted awards in the spirits industry. It's recognized as the "symbol of quality" by over 170 countries.

Why? Because only the Monde Selection is awarded according to both the subjective judgement of experts and the objective analysis of scientific tests.

Times, we're very proud that in the last ten years Schenley has won more Monde Selection Awards than any other distiller in Canada.

We've earned 43 Gold, 15 Silver and 6 Bronze medals. It's a remarkable record of achievement, confirming that when it comes to fine spirits, Schenley is best.



SCHENLEY O.F.C.
The winner of 12 Gold medals, plus the competition's highest award, the Monde Selection perpetual trophy. Obviously, one of Canada's outstanding 8-year-old whiskeys.

THOUKA VODKA
This exceptional vodka has won 6 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze. Thouka has also won the loyalty of Canadians who appreciate a winning bloody mary or screwdriver.

SCHENLEY LONDON DRY GIN
The only dry gin to ever win a Monde Selection Gold medal, not once, but seven times! It's the main ingredient for an award-winning martini.

RON CARIOCA WHITE RUM
Winner of 3 Gold, 5 Silver and 1 Bronze, and a winner for those who appreciate the refreshing taste of rum made from pure cane spirits imported from the Tropics.



Kelcher (left), Goldstein and Heinz. High-level strategy sessions to deal with a growing deficit in goods and services

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

The rising barriers to trade

By Michael Sauter

From his book-lined office on the second floor of the Lamp-worth House building on Washington's Capitol Hill, Oregon Democratic Representative Jim Weaver spends several hours each working day trying to reduce the \$2.5-billion annual flow of Canadian lumber into the United States. The affable 59-year-old politician was one of three congressmen who last March introduced the Canadian Softwood Import Control Act, the first of four bills placed before Congress this year in an attempt to limit Canada's growing share of the U.S. timber market. Last week he was involved in intense negotiations with other congressmen which will result, experts say, in a single lumber bill that may be approved sometime this winter or fall. Weaver is one of the most vocal of a new crop of about 50 congressmen who are championing restrictive trade legislation in what political observers are calling the most protectionist-minded Congress since the Second World War.

The congressmen are particularly

sensitive to the nation's widening trade deficit, which economists say is eating thousands of American jobs, because they are approaching the 1980 midterm elections. Next year all 435 seats in the House of Representatives and one-third of the 100 Senate seats will be up for grabs, and the grass roots are already responding actively to pressures from special interest groups. A poll released in early June by *The New York Times* and *CBS News* revealed that 60 per cent of all Americans think that foreign trade is eating jobs in the United States. Americans also consider import restrictions a good idea even if it means losses among the products they buy. Read Charles Davis, director of Canada studies at the Washington, D.C.-based Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. "Protectionist measures are on the rise. Sooner or later Canada will be caught by some of them."

Indeed, Canadian lumber, steel, fish and agricultural imports are all under threat, not only from Congress but from state legislatures and government agencies. They are responding to pressures from U.S. industries for protection from

imports which they say are heavily subsidized by foreign governments. In May five western states—South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota—banned imports of all livestock treated with the antibiotic chloramphenicol, an act that Canadian farm spokesmen said was a clearly disguised move to protect American farmers from Canadian hog imports, sales of which last year totalled about \$500 million.

Then, on June 12 the U.S. commerce department took steps to increase existing duties on Canadian hog imports. And the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), a federal agency that deals with trade complaints, imposed 100 per cent duties on Canadian cattle and sheepskins from British Columbia after finding that both the products were being "dumped"—sold at prices below their domestic levels—in the United States. Citing "unfair competition," the ITC also recommended that President Ronald Reagan endorse a five-year global quota on sheep imports, a change that would affect annually \$20.5 million worth of Canadian sheep exports to the United States.

Still, the protectionist mood of the

House of Representatives and, to a lesser degree, the Senate is causing Canadian politicians and business the greatest worry. At the same time that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and International Trade Minister James Kelcher are considering trying to negotiate a free trade agreement with the United States, rates have been introduced this year in Congress that would increase import surcharges on a wide range of foreign goods.

Canadians will almost certainly lose jobs, especially in the resource industries and agriculture, if the United States raises protectionist barriers. More than 70 per cent of Canadian exports are sold to the United States. In 1984 Canada sold \$49 billion worth of goods to the United States and bought \$71 billion of products, leaving a \$22-billion trade surplus. That was a significant increase over the 1983 surplus of \$16 billion.

But in the United States the growing trade deficit has already cost tens of thousands of jobs, mainly in the northwestern forestry industry, the northwest and central U.S. steel industry and southern textile mills. According to the Oregon-based Industrial Forestry Association, the Pacific states have lost 50,000 of 390,000 forestry jobs in the past six years. And since 1981 the U.S. steel industry has laid off 150,000 workers. The main cause: the strong American dollar is attracting foreign goods at a record rate and the imports are selling for less than U.S. products. At the same time, the powerful greenback makes American goods prohibitively expensive abroad. Last year the United States had a worldwide deficit in trade and services of \$101.5 billion, more than double the \$46.6-billion deficit recorded in 1983. According to the U.S. commerce department, in the first four months of 1985 the trade deficit reached \$38 billion. And it could top \$150 billion by the end of the year. Still an official of the Canadian Embassy in Washington "It is hard to imagine any congressman campaigning for protection and saying that he is for free trade and against barriers to foreign competition."

According to political analysts, Oregon's Weaver is the past year's most vocal industry leaders from his home state because he did not fight hard enough on behalf of the industry's protectionist interests. He has been outspoken in the past five election campaigns by Republican challengers largely financed by lumber interests.

At the same time, Florida Democrat Sam Gibbons, chairman of the powerful House subcommittee on trade, introduced a trade bill this year that would broaden the definition of a subsidy in order to reduce imports. The major target: Gibbons, who is considered to be a traditional supporter of Canadian in-

terests. Weaver and South Arabian oil exports—and Canadian lumber.

In the Senate, Canadian lobbyists are paying close attention to the actions of John Heinz III, a Pennsylvania Republican who is chairman of the Senate Steel Caucus. As one of the single most powerful voices in Capitol Hill on steel issues, Heinz also often holds an open-door view on trade. The son of the H. J. Heinz fortune, he finances his own election campaign and is little influenced by business contributions, although he accepted about \$300,000 from Pennsylvania companies—including steel inter-



Gibbons (right), Weaver, vote pressures



ests—to help his 1982 election campaign. Then, he supported Reagan when he introduced measures last September to hold steel imports to 18.6 per cent of the U.S. market. The program exempted Canada, which last year captured 8.8 per cent of the U.S. steel market, because it was considered a "free trader" in steel.

But last month Reagan said that Canadian steel exports were "well above their traditional levels, despite evidence showing that in the first quarter of 1985 Canadian steel exports fell by 13 per cent over the same period in 1984. With-

in days of Reagan's comments, Heintz wrote a letter supporting the President and also signed a "voluntary" export agreement with Canada.

Although Congress has not yet passed any legislation harmful to Canadian interests, such action is considered increasingly probable. John Hagkino's, Heinz also held out an open-door view on trade. The son of the H. J. Heinz fortune, he finances his own election campaign and is little influenced by business contributions, although he accepted about \$300,000 from Pennsylvania companies—including steel inter-

To that end, Canadian companies have been increasing their lobbying efforts in Washington. In June a team of executives from BC forestry companies and provincial and federal government officials travelled to the capital to lobby against bills seeking to restrict Canadian softwood imports. And last week Kelcher led a group of industry executives—including the heads of Canadian steelmakers Inland Steel, Lincoln and Algoma Steel Corp.—as a seven-member lobby of congressmen and administration officials. Among those with whom Kelcher met were Gibbons and Heinz. At a press conference later the minister said that he had received a "warm reception" but no major problems had been solved.

Last week the new protectionist mood exhibited by U.S. politicians also spilled over into the normally placid proceedings of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers. During the two-day New Hampshire session, N.E. and N.E. Senate President John Buchanan and Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford both objected to the impact of protectionist moves on their provinces' fisheries. But Republican Governor John Benson of New Hampshire said he was "astounded" that Canadians continued to charge that "we ought not to treat your subsidies as subsidies."

For his part, New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield declared that the Americans were oversteering the demand to which Canadian exports are subjected. He added: "Up until now our lumber, potato and fisheries people have been able to go before coastal official regulatory agencies in the United States and for the most part they have won. The American Tariff Commission and the United States now are putting pressure on Canada to pass laws that get across these agencies. That is the real threat. It is a threat that Canadians are monitoring with extreme care."

With William Louthier and Joe Austin in Washington, Rex Pahl in Ottawa and Chris Wood in Halifax.

"One in five Canadians is not able to read this message."

Bert Walker
Vice-President, Gulf Canada Limited

One in five Canadians is functionally illiterate according to Frontier College, the organization that for the past 85 years has been dedicated to increasing the number of people who can read and write. Overcoming illiteracy is just one of the challenges and opportunities we have discovered since we devoted one of our corporate messages to the importance of education and invited your thoughts on the subject. As a result of your response, we have undertaken more than 20 different initiatives in the field of education and have been encouraging increased consultation between all of the business community and the education system.

The battle for the future will be fought in the classrooms of today. Recognizing this fact, getting more involved in education and encouraging others to do the same, is one of the many ways in which Gulf means more to Canadians.



Bert Walker

Last fall we devoted one of these corporate messages to the importance of education and invited your comments. Hundreds of you took the time to write long and thoughtful letters. Here are some of the things you told us:

A sound investment

A society which wishes to prosper and improve in years ahead will do so, only if it is willing to invest heavily in improving the abilities of its young people. Education remains one of our nation's soundest investments, and the greater the investment the higher the potential

yield - provided the investment is selective. Societies are continually made over by people in them. How they are made over has always depended on the quality of their people and the ideas they control.

Lifelong learning

The campus will gradually become an "institution without walls". Training, pursuit of knowledge, and general research will be pursued outside accredited educational institutions. The apprenticeship system will be restored as part of the education

process. A permanent, integrated continuing education program will be introduced. Lifelong learning will become an established, general condition of almost everyone's work.

Something must be done

Frontier College estimates that one in five Canadians is functionally illiterate - that is they can't read or understand a newspaper, medicine labels or job applications. In the U.S., the National Commission on Education noted that 13 per cent of that country's teenage population is functionally illiterate,



If education is the sum total of all your experiences, then by its very nature learning is a continuing process. Natalie Horlatch of Hawthorpe Collegiate, who recently visited Gulf Canada's Toronto offices, put it another way. "I learned that choices are not always made in high school or in university. Life can force you onto a totally different path even after your studies have ended. A career is not permanent or carved in stone."

Two of Natalie's classmates, Mary Paliopoulou (seated) and Wendy Chan (standing), recently visited Gulf Canada's Toronto offices. Their visit was part of an overall orientation program jointly organized by the University of Toronto, the Board of Education for the City of Toronto and Gulf Canada.

Forty per cent of 17-year-olds cannot draw inferences from written material, only 20 per cent can write a persuasive essay and only 33 per cent can solve a math problem requiring several steps.

If we assume that abilities such as drawing inferences and writing persuasively are functions of literacy, then Canadian scores in these areas have to be at least as bad as those in the U.S.

Closing the gap

There is a major gap between the specific training industry currently demands from those applicants seeking starting positions and what

will be expected of these people five or ten years in the future. Industry recruits specialists - but soon wants them to be generalists. If we are going to overcome this gap, both the education system and industry are going to have to make adjustments. As a starting point, we are going to need more consultation. The problem can't be solved in isolation.

A return to competition

Much of our current industrial plight stems from a relaxation of educational standards which was as benevolent in intent as it has proved counterproductive in outcome. The desire was to decrease

the strain of competition and to avoid potential damage to student self-esteem inherent in exact and specific grading. The result is an atmosphere within the educational system which is completely at odds to the "real world" and the real world is not going to change. If anything, increased emphasis on excellence and competitiveness will be required in the future.

John Naisbitt, author of the book "Megatrends", in a recent publication said:

"...for two decades we have asked less and less from our children, and they have given us less and less. We must introduce competition in our education system."

Grow men and women

There is an old saying: "If you want a year's prosperity, grow grain. If you want ten years of prosperity, grow men and women." Education is the social mechanism we have created to meet future challenges. It is how we grow men and women. But the educational system cannot go it alone. We all must get involved.

Gulf Canada Vice-President Bert Walker recently spoke to a group of Canadian educators drawing heavily on the thoughts and opinions expressed in the hundreds of letters you have written to us on the subject of education.

If you would like a complete copy of this speech, write to:

Bob Penner
Director - Public Affairs
Dept. 517M
Gulf Canada Limited
130 Adelaide St. West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 3R6



GULF CANADA LIMITED

Alberta's uphill road to recovery



Scott depending on a rebound of oil industry to reverse a three-year slump

By Andrew Nikiforuk

For Lavale Services Ltd., a Calgary-based engineering firm, the recession struck with an unexpected suddenness at the end of 1982. In the next three years the company was forced to cut staff to 800 from about 700 as its major clients in the oil industry swiftly cancelled successive projects. But recently Lavale has felt the effects of corporate growth as Alberta begins a cautious recovery. With 420 workers last week, the company now plans to hire at least 25 more. Indeed, as a province in which just a year ago the unemployment rate soared to 11.2 per cent from four per cent in 1978, Lavale is now "looking for staff and having trouble finding them," according to president Arthur Smith.

In recent weeks economists and politicians have heralded the return of better times. And it is the province's oil industry that is leading Alberta's revival. Oil companies currently have 70 projects valued collectively at as much as \$16 billion across the province. As well, there are other encouraging signs. Unemployment is down slightly to 10.6 per cent, and retail sales have picked up noticeably. Meanwhile, in Calgary sales of bottles in the first four months of 1986 were up by 41 per cent over the same period last year. And Premier Peter Lougheed has even predicted that by 1986 his once-proud province will again

lead the nation in economic growth. Still, most observers concede that the revival is uneven and, in contrast to the boom years of 1973-82, tentative. The Conference Board of Canada predicts 2.1-per-cent annual growth—compared to 2.4 per cent nationally. Although that is well above the -2 per cent the province experienced last year, it is well below the peak of 19.7 per cent reached

Manuel's painful adjustment from a boom psychology to slower growth



in 1979 during the boom. Explained University of Calgary economist Robert Manuel, who has spent seven years developing a statistical model of the Alberta economy: "This is not just a regular business cycle recovery but a readjustment as the economy geared toward boom-type growth."

For the free-wheeling Alberta business community, the transition has been a difficult one. Last year Shell Canada Ltd. trimmed 1,600 workers from its staff of 6,000, shut down its Toronto head office and merged that operation with the Calgary office. Said Douglas Steensen, Shell's senior vice-president for business development: "We have had to learn to do jobs more effectively and efficiently." Declared Robert Price, an investment analyst with Calgary-based Peters & Co. Ltd.: "I see operators coming out of the recession more broad-based—oriented and much less willing to take risks."

For companies such as Franklin Supply Co. Ltd., a Calgary-based firm that is a major supplier of pipe, wrenches and other hardware for Alberta's oil rigs, maintaining profitability has been a major challenge. In 1982 and 1983 Franklin's sales dropped 12 per cent, forcing it to cut its payroll by 35 per cent. Last year sales increased by a modest five per cent over 1983 as drilling contractors again ordered new equipment. Douglas Scott, Franklin's vice-president, said that the recovery business both slow and piecemeal. He added: "There are surges of activity and then

it is quiet. There does not seem to be anything sustained yet."

But the resurgence of the oil industry has created mild optimism. According to analyst Price, there were 203 oil rigs operating in Alberta during the first five months of this year compared to 238 for the same period in 1984—a 25 per cent increase. More importantly, bids for oil exploration rights on Crown lands have increased to \$356 million from \$281 million in the same time period. In northeastern Alberta new oil sands projects have already sparked "a real boom," said Lyle Laidlaw, senior and Peter McMoray. Last month Lougheed and his cabinet's \$100-million oil sands project would soon put the province "back to a major economic growth period before we realize it."

Analysts generally agree that the Western Accord between the federal and provincial governments provided the psychological lift that the industry needed. That key energy agreement, signed in late March, dismantled the 1980 National Energy Program, gave the oil industry an estimated extra \$900 million in revenues this year and devalued oil prices. Industry officials anticipated further breaks from the province this week, when Lougheed was expected to announce cuts in provincial oil and gas royalties in order to fulfil commitments made in the accord. Said Smith of the accord: "It has fostered investment confidence and has inspired greater activity in development."

That confidence may be shaken if world oil prices suddenly drop. Last week Saudi Arabian oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) that his country will no longer prop up world prices by cutting its own production. Yamani added that if the 12 other OPEC members do not agree at a July 5 meeting in Vienna to reduce their oil production in order to help offset a growing world surplus, Saudi Arabia will unleash its vast oil reserves, flooding the market and probably driving prices below \$20 (U.S.) a barrel.

A reduction of that size would have dramatic effects on western Canadian oil producers. The current wellhead price for Alberta oil of \$29.50 a barrel is expected to drop to about \$26.50 next month. "If the price of oil drops to \$25 or \$24, our cash flow will remain at 1984 levels," said Price. "We've got a lot of cushions." Added Manuel: "It's a modest depression not going to kill us." But both analysts said that if the price drops below \$20, recovery is unlikely.

The province's tentative economic reawakening has been grossly uneven. Agriculture, which accounts for 7.5 per cent of all jobs in the province, remains in a precarious state because of sev-

ered drought and low commodity prices. And the province's more than 49,900 farmers fear that their net income will decline again in 1986 for the fourth consecutive year. As for real estate, analysts expect that it will be a few years before the partially empty office buildings haunting Calgary and Edmonton will be completely occupied. Fully 29.3 per cent of the rental office space in Calgary remains empty, down from 28 per cent in 1984. And the high vacancy rates provide little promise to the construction industry, where employment dropped to 65,000 last year from 122,000

in 1985 and continues to fall. Until the uncertainty clears, Alberta businesses say they will continue their adjustment to steady but unimpressive growth. Efforts to diversify the province's economy have into food processing, high technology and small manufacturing will also intensify, say business leaders. In the meantime, the slow growth is a real prospect for investors accustomed to robust booms. Said Scott: "I would like to be able to say the dark days are behind us. But it is going to take time and there will be only small increments of growth." □

Good taste is why you buy it.

Ballantine's

**FAST
RELIEF FROM
INSECT BITES
AND STINGS.**



Vector Corporation Canada
14 Milliken Road, Unit 10
Markham, Ontario L3R 9A5



**1/3
OF CANADIANS
CAN'T SWIM**



**BE A SWIMMER
NOT A
STATISTIC**

Play It Safe and call the
Red Cross about the
Water Safety programme
now



The Canadian
Red Cross Society



Lattimer, an anonymous letter and allegations of questionable expense accounts

Grounding a high flyer

The white envelope that arrived at the Toronto executive offices of TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. last April 26 bore no return address and contained a letter from an anonymous sender. But TCC chairman Gordon Oiler said that the contents of the letter surprised him. The two-page document accused the company's dynamic 51-year-old president, Roderick Lattimer, of using company jets for personal travel and engaging in questionable expense-account spending. An intensive six-week company investigation by Toronto litigation lawyer Colin Campbell and the company's auditors, Peat Marwick Ltd., found that there was no substance to the allegations. Still, Oiler said the company's board of directors concluded that Lattimer's corporate style was "radically different" from theirs, and last week they announced his resignation. Oiler told *Maclean's*: "TransCanada Pipelines is a federally regulated company. We have to be sure that Caesar's wife."

Oiler refused to describe the contents of the letter, which the sender also mailed to Revenue Canada. He said only that the investigation revealed "philosophical differences" between Lattimer and the board on his approach to his duties as president. Oiler claimed that he was previously aware of "isolated instances" involving Lattimer's spending habits, but that he "was not aware of the totality" of them. The chairman also noted that soon after Lattimer joined the company the new president authorized the purchase of a second executive jet without board approval. Added Oiler: "Ask me a month from now how many jets we have."

Many industry analysts expressed surprise at Lattimer's resignation, and said that interest in another job may have led to his departure. Since joining TCC in December, 1979, after leaving CN Rail, Lattimer played a major role in increasing the company's sales of natural gas to the United States and in its diversification into oil and gas exploration and development. Indeed, in 1984 TCC, whose main business is the operation of an 11,000-km natural gas pipeline between Alberta and Quebec, reported profits of \$51 million, up from \$47 million in 1979.

Last year Lattimer earned a salary of \$455,066, in addition to a rich package of benefits. According to management consultants, those benefits generally include the use of a company car, membership in at least two business clubs, generous expense accounts, life and health insurance policies and low-interest personal loans for purchasing a house or company stock. Indeed, when he resigned Lattimer had accumulated \$6.5 million in TCC stock.

Many companies maintain that these emoluments are necessary to attract and hold high-calibre executives. But they differ in their views on what constitutes abuse of executive privileges. Said Barney McGeehan, a partner with executive search consultants Woads Gerdas in Calgary: "Some companies do allow [personal] trips on corporate jets [from time to time]." For his part, Lattimer said he would have "no comment now and no comment later" on his sudden departure. And Ray Street insiders were already speculating on his next high-profile assignment.

—ANN WALSHBY

BUSINESS WATCH

In defence of the new budget

By Peter C. Newman

The political damage of the 1985 government's turnabout on deducing pensions is being contained, but some victims of the debacle remain in jeopardy. They are the nation's leading business organizations—the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Business Council on National Issues—whose spokesmen publicly attacked the Wilson budget.

Since these were the same groups that had spent most of two previous decades crusading against higher federal deficits with a determination bordering on hysteria, their retreat from supporting such an over-hauling pro-business document has lost them much credibility with Brian Mulroney and his ministers. (While it was technically true that they attacked only the deleterious features of the budget, that was enough to create the perception that Michael Wilson had been abandoned by his natural constituency.)

What was really curious about this whole exchange is that the actual critics—like members of the groups involved—the people who make most of the investment decisions that count in this country—could not be more delighted with the Mulroney budget. More important, the strongly held consensus in Canada's business community is that it will help create jobs.

The budget resolution expected to bring about these benefits is mainly the \$500,000 exemption on capital gains. "Most people look at the budget and thought, oh, that's nice. But the way that exemption will interact with other parts of the tax system will be dramatic," I was told by John Playfair, national director of tax at Chikens Gerdas. "In effect, Ottawa has eliminated capital gains for new Canadians. It has eliminated the benefits of the new business, and then—plus the unloading of pension funds—means they will reallocate their portfolios and suddenly be willing to take more risks. The removal of that tax blockage will also mean more responsive money markets and more efficient matching of capital with growth opportunities."

Playfair and other tax analysts are astounded by the notion that the capital gains measure is designed to boost the already hefty wealth of Canada's elite. "The superclass," he says, "will go through the capital gains allowance so fast that it certainly won't affect their

decision-making process. It is the middle-class Canadian—who has just been given the incentive to invest. I'm starting to notice secretaries and other people you wouldn't have thought would take a keen interest in investing who are now starting to think about alternative ways to employ their money and buying bonds. Also, the psychological signal of Wilson's budget is important, it's time for all of us, he is saying, to

denote-making process. It is the middle-class Canadian—who has just been given the incentive to invest. I'm starting to notice secretaries and other people you wouldn't have thought would take a keen interest in investing who are now starting to think about alternative ways to employ their money and buying bonds. Also, the psychological signal of Wilson's budget is important, it's time for all of us, he is saying, to

denote-making process. It is the middle-class Canadian—who has just been given the incentive to invest. I'm starting to notice secretaries and other people you wouldn't have thought would take a keen interest in investing who are now starting to think about alternative ways to employ their money and buying bonds. Also, the psychological signal of Wilson's budget is important, it's time for all of us, he is saying, to

denote-making process. It is the middle-class Canadian—who has just been given the incentive to invest. I'm starting to notice secretaries and other people you wouldn't have thought would take a keen interest in investing who are now starting to think about alternative ways to employ their money and buying bonds. Also, the psychological signal of Wilson's budget is important, it's time for all of us, he is saying, to

denote-making process. It is the middle-class Canadian—who has just been given the incentive to invest. I'm starting to notice secretaries and other people you wouldn't have thought would take a keen interest in investing who are now starting to think about alternative ways to employ their money and buying bonds. Also, the psychological signal of Wilson's budget is important, it's time for all of us, he is saying, to



Playfair removing a tax blockage

apply our creative energies to revitalizing the economy."

Every tax expert who has studied the budgetary reductions—as opposed to merely parsing Wilson's speech—denies its provisions can be used to fuel a new wave of land speculation. For one thing, the most significant real estate investment by most Canadians is their principal residence. Gains on principal residences are already tax free, without

the new \$500,000 exemption. At the same time, real estate earnings are taxed as income, not capital gains. "Certainly, a capital gain on property outside the country, like a Florida condominium, might be sheltered from Canadian tax by virtue of the new exemption," says Playfair. However, Canadian new pay U.S. capital gains tax on real estate earnings in the United States. Therefore, they will still pay tax in one way or another on U.S. property investments and will have little or no incentive to use up their lifetime exemption on this type of investment. "There will, however, be a distinct incentive to buying dividend-paying Canadian common shares as opposed to foreign stocks."

It will probably be the combination of the new capital gains ruling plus the unloading of pension funds—allowing them to invest in smaller and riskier ventures—that will eventually save the economy averted. The great gamble, of course, is whether some external factor supercedes our budding recovery—pushing us back down again.

The new Ottawa provisions, incidentally, are far more generous than President Reagan's latest tax reform plan, which would end the tax on long-term capital gains at 7.5 per cent from 30 per cent. (That followed a reduction during the President's first term in 20 per cent from 30 per cent. Even at these levels the U.S. tax on capital gains is still a good U.S. capital investment because again.)

Playfair has written an eight-page document outlining the fringe benefits of the new capital gains rules. What they add up to is almost a reassured tax system. The sale of assets by residents will now be tax-free. (The intriguing exception is for an investor to sell his securities, use the proceeds to pay down the mortgage on his house, then re-mortgage the dwelling to reacquire the securities. That slight of hand would convert considerable interest expenses into a deductible item while at the same time sheltering the gain on the sale of the original stock. Another gimmick, the \$200,000 capital gain deferral on the transfer of assets in a small business to the taxpayer's children can be realized only after one the next 24% rates, without reducing the gains limit later.)

In summary, use the fact over deferring old-age pensions has blown itself out, Canadian taxpayers will realize that Wilson's first budget is a sophisticated attempt to alter in a fundamental manner the way Canadians spend and save their money.

A glimpse of ancient Egypt's glory

By Bruce Wallace

Historians have described him as a monumental egotist and a clever politician who dominated the social, cultural and political life of the Egyptian empire that he ruled more than 3,000 years ago. For 67 years—from 1866 to 1886 B.C.—Rameses II fought, built and lived his way through one of the greatest periods of ancient Egypt. Now, for the first time in North America, a comprehensive exhibit of unique artifacts from the days of his reign—put together from Cairo's Egyptian Museum collection—is on show in Montreal. Called *The Great Pharaoh Rameses II and His Time*, the exhibit offers a rare glimpse into the daily lives of ancient Egyptians. Organizers predict that it will attract 600,000 visitors during its four-month stay, more than are expected to see Montreal's other summer blockbuster, the Fabre-Piquet exhibition (page 62). Said Michel Guay, a historian and Egyptology specialist at the Université du Québec à Montréal, who wrote the audio guide for the exhibition: "Rameses is a man exhibition that will force us to re-evaluate our definition of what constitutes popular culture."

Indeed, 78,000 people viewed the exhibition during its first 13 days, and organizers say that they have already sold more than 300,000 tickets at \$4.95 each. In that, the exhibition represents another personal coup for Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau. The mayor overcame the Egyptian government's reluctance to allow its treasures to travel by agreeing to pay the estimated \$250,000 packing, shipping, security and insurance costs and by pledging to turn all profits from the exhibition over to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization at Cairo. After the show closes in Montreal on Sept. 29 it will move on to Expo 86 in Vancouver, with these costs shared by both cities. Said Mohamed Salah, director-general of the Egyptian Museum: "We think Rameses II will raise \$1 million during its Canadian stay, which will help us to build two new national museums."

By Egyptian standards, the Montreal exhibition is small. Only 69 artifacts are on display over two floors of the Palais de Civilisation on the Notre-Dame. Formerly Expo 67's French pavilion, and visitors will not see Rameses II's mummified remains, which are too fragile to be moved from Cairo. But the display—including 50-lb. golden necklaces, a woman's limestone head and the world's



Pink granite statue of Rameses II, a monumental egotist who dominated his reign.



Wooden sarcophagi (Rameses right), profits from the exhibition will allow Egypt to build two new national museums.

first known water clock—show a different side of Egyptian life than many North Americans saw in the famous *Tutankhamun* exhibit which toured the continent from 1976 through 1979. Nicholas Miller, curator of the Egyptian department at Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum, said the show is "a worthy sequel to Tutankhamun." He added: "Tut was a flakey, gaudy show featuring purely funerary material from the only unattached tomb of a pharaoh ever found. But as a ruler, Rameses II left a greater place in Egyptian history, and the artifacts on display in Montreal were from Egyptian public life, made to be seen by living people."

Indeed, the image of Rameses II dominates the exhibition. The third pharaoh of Egypt's 19th dynasty was an accomplished politician and an ambitious builder who ordered hundreds of monuments constructed to himself and to his eight known Great Royal Wives and numerous concubines, with whom he is said to have fathered as many as 300 children. In addition to an eight-foot-tall pink granite colossus, the five-tones of Rameses II on display include a black granite statue of the pharaoh as a child, a bust and the painted wooden sarcophagus in which his body was re-entombed in 978 B.C. by priests, about a century after grave robbers looted his original tomb 150 years after his death.

The Montreal show is the second time the Rameses II treasures have left Egypt. In 1976, 1.2 million visitors viewed a similar show in Paris, curated by Christians Desroches Noblecourt, an Egyptologist at the Louvre who is also serving as scientific adviser for the Montreal exhibit. A curator and a member from the Egyptian Antiquities Organization will also stay in Montreal all summer to oversee the exhibit. For them the risks are outweighed by the need to generate revenue to preserve already discovered artifacts and protect the enormous volume of treasures still buried in their soil. Traditionally, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been a key financial supporter of the more than 80 active excavation sites in Egypt. But the U.S. withdrew from UNESCO in December, 1984, because of its anti-Western bias and bad management, and the possible withdrawal of Britain, Japan, Canada and other nations, has made it essential to find

new sources of financing. Declared Salah: "USA, secure sources of funding are becoming exhausted. I think we should focus on preserving what has already been discovered and leave the rest protected, as it is, underground."

For his part, Drapeau says he is determined that the Rameses II exhibit will be the first of several annual art exhibitions in Montreal. During a May trip to

Cairo, Drapeau secured an agreement in principle to bring a similar exhibition to the Palais site next year, and he is also negotiating to bring an exhibit from Bulgaria called *Treasures of Thracian* the following year. With the Rameses II exhibition, the highly successful international fireworks competition, the Piquet show, the Montreal International Jazz Festival and the World Film Festival this summer, the mayor is riding a crest of international attention unmatched since the 1976 Olympics—prominence that Rameses II himself would have appreciated. □

Choice: public life





Ambulance workers with body of Denis Roux-Bergier, the spectre of mass murder

CRIME

The Montreal murderer

A Calaveras County, Calif., police continued to search for a corpse last week in what appeared to be one of the most grisly multiple-murder cases in U.S. history, as international search for the only surviving suspect focused on Canada. Metropolitan Toronto Police confirmed that Charles Ng, 24, an ex-convict who, along with his companion, Leonard Lake, 38, whose names of murdering up to 38 people, had crossed the border between June 6 and 8. The nationwide dragnet is concentrated in and around Toronto. But in Montreal last week, homicide detectives paid little attention to the hunt for Ng as they searched the city for what they now believe may be another mass murderer, responsible for the sexual abuse and deaths of two — and perhaps many more — young boys.

Evidence of a multiple murderer in Montreal first surfaced earlier this month when a passer-by found the body of Denis Roux-Bergier, beside a highway 18 km east of the city. Missing from his home for three days, the child had been beaten, sexually abused and killed by a blow from a blunt instrument to the back of his head. The circumstances suggested a direct link to the murder of four-year-old Maurice Vann, whose parents reported his missing on Dec. 2 and whose body police found in a ditch about five days later. He had been beaten on the back of the head and had probably been sexually abused.

It was the similarity of the two slayings that first suggested the possibility of a multiple murderer. But many

citizens are concerned that someone has killed other victims, including Michel Elie, 16, who disappeared last Christmas and was later found drowned in the St. Lawrence River, and 18-year-old Wilton Labin, found in the river last December with his throat slashed. Also missing and presumed dead is Sebastian Metivier, 5, who disappeared with Labin on Nov. 1. Said Det. Sgt. Gilles Repp of the Montreal Urban Community Police: "We are looking all over the place — in sewers, everywhere. The kids are not that big — they are easy to get rid of."

So far, police are exceeding the possibility of a single murderer in only the Vann and Roux-Bergier cases. But last week Edmonton resident Gary Russell, whose 16-year-old stepson, Darryl, was killed by 11-time murderer Clifford Olson in 1985, publicly implored authorities to broaden the investigation. Said Russell: "Everything indicates that there is a serial killer in Montreal and the police there do not seem to even acknowledge it." Boyer said that almost all 56 members of his homicide squad are working intensely on the cases.

In Roux-Bergier's south-Montreal neighborhood there is a growing sense of fear. Said Thérèse Aitaz, a mother and babysitter: "There are few, if any, children on the sidewalk without a parent and far fewer in the parks. Which child will be next?" The question is equally troubling to police. While their counterparts elsewhere predict the capture of Charles Ng, Montreal officers are left with a growing list of grisly cases — and not a single suspect. □

EDUCATION

Acostly loss of talent

More than 1,000 unemployed B.C. teachers, armed with résumés and high hopes, filed into the Thunderbird Winter Sports Complex in Vancouver to be interviewed for 900 positions. But the prospective jobs were not in British Columbia, which has eliminated 4,000 positions since the province's Social Credit government introduced its education restraint program in 1983. Instead, the recruits, who were in the city last weekend, represented eight school districts in California and one in Houston. Still, a prospective move to the United States did not concern such applicants as Vancouver's Alexandra Galanopoulos, who says January has unsuccessfully applied to 30 B.C. school boards. Said the 25-year-old teacher: "I have thought about what I would say and wear for days."

The three-day Recruitment Fair was organized by the B.C. Unemployed Teachers' Action Centre (UTAC) to obtain jobs for some of the almost 10,000 unemployed elementary and secondary school teachers in the province. California, in contrast, suffers from a statewide shortage of teachers, largely because of increasing student enrollment, and for eight months has been attracting B.C. teachers. Indeed, last month recruiters from Long Beach, Calif., travelled to Vancouver and hired 30 unemployed teachers for the 1986 fall term. Declared UTAC co-ordinator Lohani: "In California they desperately need teachers and they know ours are very high quality. For us, it is a real brain drain."

UTAC officials at the Recruitment Fair even supplied notaries public and affidavit policemen to process application forms and fingerprinting for U.S. work visas. Added Lohani: "We're trying to help anyone who gets in a job get their visa before the term starts."

For their part, the U.S. recruiters said that they were satisfied with the supply of highly qualified B.C. teachers. Bruce Kitchen, recruiter for California's Victor Valley Union High School District, 145 km from Los Angeles, went to Vancouver to hire 30 teachers for immediate openings — and he videotaped interviews with unsuccessful candidates to help him fill future positions. Declared Kitchen: "This is a large reservoir of talent. If I find myself short, I'll just look at the videotapes, pick up the phone and ask, 'How fast can you come here?'"

—JANE O'HARA in Vancouver

XEROX

Small fits.

Gina Patton
TRAVEL CONSULTANT



The Xerox approach to fitting you with the perfect copier rests on the fact that every business is an original. And every original has distinguishing features.

With this in mind, Xerox proudly introduces the 1025 series of copiers. Whatever your small volume needs, the 1025 series provides you with a distinguished array of features to match them.

The 1025 series are the smallest fixed plate copiers available anywhere that offer size for size 11x17 copies. They also offer capability in colour. Automatic reduction/enlargement.

Mail me for a Perfect Fit.

For more information call 1-800-367-1025* your local Xerox office, dealer or store or mail in this coupon to: Xerox Canada Inc., P.O. Box 981, Scarsdale, Ontario, M1S 5K2.

- Please: ☐ Send me information.
☐ Show a sales representative call.
☐ Arrange a demonstration.

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ Province _____
Postal Code _____ Phone No. _____
*In B.C. 1-800-367-1025 C000434

Customer support diagnostics and semi-automatic document handling for ease of operation. All in all, at Xerox, smaller continues to be reliable, productive and affordable.

It's the Xerox way of fitting you precisely for the size you are and the shape you're in. And that's an original promise.

XEROX
The Perfect Fit Copiers.

The new satellite race in space

By Peter Koppelman

The tasks scheduled for last week's flight of the space shuttle *Discovery* were relatively routine, but that did not lessen the anxiety among officials at Mission Control in Houston. Then, at midnight, after the crew successfully launched the last of its three commercial satellites, the crew and controllers finally expressed relief. Declared flight director Larry Borgevois at Mission Control: "Three cheers. We're back in the satellite business."

The celebration among National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials went overboarded the culture of the first Star Wars laser test later in the week. The reason: a long series of embarrassing technical problems had eroded confidence in the shuttle's ability to get payloads into orbit. The Americans were particularly anxious that the launches succeed because of the entry of a new commercial competitor in the field. Under the auspices of the European Space Agency—an 11-country consortium that directs the European space program—the Paris-based company Ariane has also developed an enviable track record of launching satellites into orbit, not from a shuttle but from Earth via its unmanned conventional three-stage Ariane rocket. Last week's shuttle flight was not only the first-ever for the shuttle, it put NASA back into the race to win valuable satellite launching contracts. Said Jerry Pitts, deputy director of NASA's Shuttle Customer Services: "Competitive is very mild. Ariane is doing extremely well."

On July 8 the ESA will launch its most ambitious project: the Giotto space probe, powered by the same unnamed Ariane booster that the agency relies on to launch commercial satellites. The \$300-million (U.S.) mission, using a spacecraft largely built by British Aerospace, is scheduled to rendezvous with Halley's comet about 90 million miles from Earth in mid-March, 1986, and beam scientific data back to Earth. Giotto is the most sophisticated of several probes that will greet the famous comet on its return to the solar system, and observers expect that its ability to enlighten the ESA's already high profile could make Ariane space even more attractive to commercial customers.

At stake is the lucrative market for communications satellites, which some experts estimate will require about 70 launches a year by 1990. Since NASA's

first shuttle flight on April 12, 1981, the U.S. has successfully placed 14 satellites into orbit—a number that the ESA has matched. But Ariane space and the European agency have experienced only three failures, compared to NASA's three. Although NASA's problems were



Giotto probe, a higher European profile.

the result of malfunctioning satellites and not the shuttle's launch procedures, those failures reflected badly on the American agency. As a result, Ariane space has captured 40 per cent of all commercial satellite launches booked up to the end of 1987 and is pressing to fill up its order books even more. Said executive vice-president Douglas Heydon: "We believe we can win the business."

NASA officials have acknowledged that legitimate doubts about the shuttle's

reliability have played a large part in the ESA's success. Indeed, the shuttle has been marred by technical problems and delays. According to the agency's 1980 timetable for shuttle flights, by October, 1985, there would have been 48 blast-offs. Instead, last week's mission was only the 18th, and the backlog has forced some of the shuttle's regular customers to develop alternative means of getting payloads into space. The U.S. Air Force, for one, recently received permission to buy 16 conventional Titan rockets—boosters similar to the Ariane which the shuttle was to have replaced—in compensation for delays.

By contrast, Ariane's eight lift-offs since September, 1983, have been flawless. Still, some industry experts say that NASA's current predicament is due not only to the ESA's solid reputation but also the American agency's own decision to phase out conventional rockets and concentrate solely on the shuttle program. Declared Heydon: "A lot of people thought NASA was very naive to put all its eggs in one basket—the shuttle." He added that because of the proven success rate of NASA's conventional rockets, the agency's insistence that all satellite launches take place from the shuttle alienated many prospective customers.

NASA officials say that last week's success will do much to restore the shuttle's image. Said Pitts: "Obviously, this week will have bolstered confidence in the shuttle." Still, competition between the two agencies will continue to be fierce. For one thing, this fall NASA is scheduled to raise its satellite launch price to \$27 million from about \$14 million in order to make commercial customers bear more of the shuttle's operating costs. But Ariane space has pledged to maintain its price at \$15 million and not to pass any ESA research and development expenses on to customers, giving it a distinct cost advantage.

Meanwhile, the ESA is constructing a second launch pad at its base in Kourou, French Guiana, on the north coast of South America, which will increase its capacity to eight launches a year from six with each rocket carrying two satellites. The agency has also announced its intention to develop a small space shuttle of its own. Said its spokesman Jean-Paul Paillet: "We are cheaper and better than NASA in the one market in which we can compete—placing communications satellites into geostationary orbit—and we intend to keep it that way."

With Peter Lewis in Brussels and William Leather in Washington.

One of the most versatile and attractive bonus gifts we've ever offered...

YOURS FREE!

This sensational new Overnight Bag with Maclean's at Half-price!

JOIN THE JET SET! Subscribe to Maclean's, Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine, for world-class news coverage. In half the newsstand cost. And get your own personal Overnight Bag—free!

As a Maclean's subscriber, you'll get a weekly overview of what's happening in Canada and the world. Plus you'll stay informed in areas of special interest to you: from business to politics, sports, science, entertainment, and the arts.

You'll appreciate Maclean's lively style and uniquely Canadian viewpoint. AND you'll appreciate receiving, at no extra cost, one of the most versatile and attractive bonus gifts we've ever offered!

Our Exclusive New Overnight Bag suits both men and women, and it's perfect for business and leisure travel. Wherever you go in the world, this amazingly lightweight "carryall" lets you travel in style—and will have all the necessities with you!

Check all these great features: • Durable Oxford nylon in fashionable steel grey • Nylon web handles and smart away blue trim • Roomy main compartment for clothes • Easy-access outer compartment with five zippered pockets for books and papers • Removable and adjustable shoulder straps • A great gift idea, too!

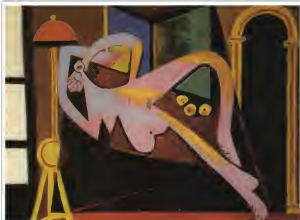
Best of all, the Overnighter is yours free with Maclean's at half-price if you act now! For a whole new world of great news coverage, send in the reply card TODAY—and travel First Class tomorrow!



Extra Bonus! Take two years of Maclean's and get the Overnighter PLUS our exclusive matching Gormet Bag—a rich tan ball for hand or shoulder carry, and it easily holds a full suit of clothes!

*Our low base rate of 76¢ a copy means you don't get the \$1.92 cover price.

IF YOU'VE GIVEN UP WISHING, write to: Maclean's, P.O. Box 1000, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, CAN. T8P 2K6.



Picasso's *Reclining Woman* (1929): a balanced view of an artist freed from the dizzying theatre of highly public life and art.

ART

An intimate view of a modern giant

By Robert Enright

This summer Montreal has clearly become the cultural capital of Canada. After hosting the two-week-long Theatre Festival of the Americas last month, the city is currently presenting the Montreal International Jazz Festival as well as two distinctive museum shows, *Remont* II and *Pablo Picasso: Meetings in Montreal*. The organizers of *Meetings in Montreal* say they are hoping that the exhibition will be the biggest success of Montreal's magnificent season. Not only is the show exclusive to Montreal, it shows some 82 paintings—the majority of which have never been exhibited in North America—from the private collection of the artist's widow, Jacqueline Picasso. On display at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts until Nov. 10, the splendid array of paintings provides what director Alexander Gaudier calls

"a private realm, a key hole peep" of the man whom many critics recognize as the 20th century's greatest artist.

The show's organizers are gambling on their ability to draw huge audiences to the most recent of a series of major North American Picasso exhibitions. There have been three in the past five years, including a mammoth retrospective in May, 1980, of almost 1,000 works which filled the entire exhibition space of New York City's Museum of Modern Art. *Meetings in Montreal's* paintings, including one by Picasso's father, are less difficult to understand and certainly more intimate. Few people looking for the range of Picasso's styles and subjects will be disappointed. *Meetings in Montreal* includes works from as early as 1895, when he was 14, until 11 months before he died at 91 in April, 1973. The broad selection brings together the entire cast of entertainers that Picasso claimed as his own—musicians, am-

rose nudes, bathers, musicians and pasticcios. *Remont* is a broader representation of these works, mixing a private and endearing performance out of his favorite people.

Because of the personal nature of Jacqueline Picasso's selection, the paintings are less flamboyant than those in the 1980 Guggenheim exhibition (*The Last Years, 1963-1973*) and do not display the heroic virtuosity that made the Museum of Modern Art retrospective both exhaustive and exhausting. In *The Last Years* exhibition, Picasso ran the gamut of extremes, from victory to agony, revealing his intense oscillations on his own mortality. *Meetings in Montreal*, in contrast, is more balanced and reflects an artist freed from the dizzying theatre of his highly public life and art.

Among the first paintings that a viewer encounters is a robust self-portrait of the artist in a striped shirt,

extending, though the fingers in front of him, and a gentle, inquisitive portrait of Jacqueline, who met Picasso in 1923 and became his second wife in 1961. Their presence sets the tone of the exhibition as lust and lustiness they promise a quick tour through the Picasso domestic life. Paintings of the surroundings are sprinkled throughout the exhibition: a fish stew, a son peering over his father's shoulder, an abstracted version of a rocking chair from the villa they called La Californie. The Montreal show functions less as an overview of Picasso's long and glorious career than it does as a portrait of the artist as a diarist.

Picasso was obsessed with the physical world in his art. Even when he pulled that world apart and rearranged it in drastic ways, he invariably recorded the characteristics that made any person or object recognizable. In *Woman Seated in Armchair* (1939), Dora Maar, Picasso's mistress at the time, and the chair she sits in are broken up into a series of aggressive and disconnected shapes. But for all the painting's ferocity, the mind's eye recognizes the armchair part and responds to the clarity of feature in Maar's face which remarkably transmits feminine vulnerability.

Even the few paintings in the exhibition that are sentimental, mannered or perfunctory are still reminders of how central Picasso remains to painting in the 20th century. There are works in the show that straggle the nervous (intensity and central priming) of the most accomplished contemporary neo-expressionists. In *Woman's Head* (1941), a reconstructed woman's face, with its manic grin and pensive, round eyes, looks like a comical and slightly grotesque chess piece. *Snail of May* (1970) captures the ambiguous situation of the neo-expressionist, that he has been pushed into the 1980s. It is a terrifying portrait done with a self-quiet technique that pulls facial parts and perspectives in numerous directions. The fat, spade-like fingers on one hand contrast with the crabbed claw which is the figure's other hand.

When Picasso disappears, it is because he does not equal his most accom-

plished—his—residency breakthrough of cubism, the mesmerizing surrealism works of the 1930s, the magnificent decline of *Guernica*. A number of paintings in *Meetings in Montreal* fall far below that standard. *Jacqueline Seated With Her Cat* (1964) is an overly cute monument to a style that Picasso could achieve with his eyes closed. But there is also a clutch of paintings that make clear his inseparable intelligence and virtuosity, the masterfully simple *Archangel* (1969), the serene nudes of *Marce* (1970), the serene nudes of *Marce* (1970), the serene nudes of *Marce* (1970).



Jacqueline Seated With Her Cat (1964): a keyhole peep

plished—his—residency breakthrough of cubism, the mesmerizing surrealism works of the 1930s, the magnificent decline of *Guernica*. A number of paintings in *Meetings in Montreal* fall far below that standard. *Jacqueline Seated With Her Cat* (1964) is an overly cute monument to a style that Picasso could achieve with his eyes closed. But there is also a clutch of paintings that make clear his inseparable intelligence and virtuosity, the masterfully simple *Archangel* (1969), the serene nudes of *Marce* (1970), the serene nudes of *Marce* (1970).

These paintings demonstrate how Picasso revolutionized the modern way of seeing in the process, he went from conscious to duty in the view of many critics, seemingly without any steps in between. In *Meetings in Montreal*, through the grace of his widow, he is able to step down from the Olympian throne upon which art history has placed him and breathe some common air. The results are not as needy as the more neo-expressionist retrospective, but the intimate insights into the mind of 20th-century art are simply treasured and engrained in themselves. □

Seeking profits in grandeur

The gesture symbolized the arrival of a new era for the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. For 11 years the three majestic oak doors at the front entrance of the neoclassical building had been locked, forcing visitors to enjoy the sought-after Montreal museum through its back and front revolving doors. But in a quiet ceremony last June, Alexander Gaudier, the 45-year-old American-born museum director, reopened the oak doors. Said Gaudier: "I wanted to establish a sense of grandeur." That sense increased last week when the museum opened the *Pablo Picasso: Meetings in Montreal* exhibition, the most important demonstration so far of Gaudier's practical business instincts and flair for public relations.

The idea of staging a Picasso exhibition in Montreal was first proposed to Gaudier in November 1984, a month after he joined the museum—by Gilbert Richard, Quebec's minister of cultural affairs. Richard offered the museum \$1.5 million for the exhibit and then solicited the support of Jacqueline Picasso, the artist's widow. Gaudier visited her in Paris in February, 1984, to work out the details and then launched a \$240,000 publicity campaign throughout North America. Not only has *Meetings in Montreal* helped to enhance the museum's international profile, it has doubled the organization's membership to 18,300.

Gaudier, who has an M.A. from the American Graduate School of International Management, worked for six years as an investment banker in New York. But in 1972 he began studies for his master's degree in art history. Said Gaudier: "What I discovered was that the most important thing was not bringing another client into a bank." The combination of business and art expertise enabled him to resurrect the Trifler Academy of Arts and Sciences in Savannah, Georgia, and the museum in 1976 and 1978. And the Montreal museum directors say that they hope he can bring about a similar recovery for their financially beleaguered organization.

For his part, Gaudier says that the Picasso exhibit will draw 500,000 visitors and the museum's \$1.5 million deficit will be covered by March, 1986. He added that he then wants to break ground for the museum's planned \$30-million expansion. He declared, "I know I can make it into one of the great museums of the world." For Gaudier, hosting the Picasso exhibition is the first step toward a new breed of art museum. —BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal.

Canadian stage, TV and film actress **Kim Cattrall**, 38, whose movies include *Party's Over*, *Police Academy* and *Turk 182*, divides her time between homes in Frankfurt, where her husband, architect **Andrew Lyons**, is based, and New York, where she moved last year to further her theatre acting career. Now in Montreal to play the female lead opposite **Jean-Paul Belmondo** in the movie *Half-Up*, Cattrall says that her globe-trotting is affecting her accent—but improving her career. She spent two months in Germany speaking German, then took French lessons before joining Belmondo in Montreal. Cattrall plans to spend the summer in Los Angeles rehearsing with **Lesley Ann Warren** and **Elizabeth McGovern** for an Actors Forum Theatre production of *The Three Sisters*, scheduled to open in September. Said Cattrall: "I feel like I have been invited to a party as far as my career is concerned, and for the past three years I have been at the buffet. Now I am going to sit down and gorge myself."

Most people treat their 45th birthday as a landmark, but for four-time Grammy Award winner **Anne Murray**, who passed that milestone on June 28, it was just another day of taking care of business. That included early morning meetings in her Toronto office, where she had a shoe-fitting, interviewed a nanny and discussed plans for a new album which she intended to begin recording this week with producers **Jack White**, **Kalle**

Murray on ice-cream, read pie, and a beer



Diamond and Grammy winner **David Foster**. The day also included a trip to the dentist for some root canal work. Murray had told friends and colleagues that she did not want to mark the day with any fanfare, and as a result she was surprised to see members of her band up so early when they appeared at her office at 9:30 a.m. to present her with a



Cattrall, homes in Frankfurt and New York, is movie in Montreal and a three-year buffet

Baskin-Robbins ice-cream "read pie." Her office staff gave her a "care package," containing such favorite Murray foods as chocolate-chip cookies, Kraft Imperial cheddar cheese and *Marlene Schaefer* beer. Claiming she has never felt better in her life, Murray added, "What is all this crap, anyway?"

Organizers of Windsor's St. John's Technical High School's 75th anniversary reunion managed to attract more than 4,000 former students back to their alma mater last weekend, including TV personality **Marilyn Hask**, 60, rock star **Burton Cummings**, 37, former U.S. senator **Samuel Hayskew**, 76, and actress **Holmes Wilson**, 62. **Ronald Meyers**, 32, a provincial court judge in Winnipeg and a prize maver behind the event, said that the school produced more talent per city block than any other in Canada and he credited the school's "ghetto-type atmosphere." Added Meyers: "Immigrant families were deterred that their kids would have a better fate." Although many did,

some did not, said St. John's alumnus, writer and broadcaster **Larry Zoff**, 50. Zoff says that he has refused to attend all the school's reunions because at such events "you can be shaken gassed with a lawyer one minute and a pump the next—and you get the strong feeling that both are working for each other." Added Zoff: "At reunions, people always re-

member you at the worst you were then and the worst you are now—and you are doubly indexed downward."

Aster **Kiefer Sutherland**, 23, drove his 1987 Ford Mustang, named *Larry*, from New York to Los Angeles in March. While there, he

broke up with **Leah Plesant**, his girlfriend of 1½ years, and went through several seditions. Said Sutherland, who won a 1986 Geste nomination for best actor in *The Boy Boy*: "I only intended to stay for a week, but I got three roles and a chance to work with some of the best directors." Sutherland won parts in two movies—*At Close Range*, directed by **John Polk**, and *The Body*, directed by **Rob Reiner**—and a role in *Steven Spielberg's* *Don't Say a Word*. "It's a one-hour episode for the TV series *Amazing Stories*. Sutherland says he is unhappy about his failed romance but pleased about his recent successes, and declared, "When it rains it pours—when it's dry, it's the desert."



Sutherland's successes

—EDITED BY BETTE LANEBOUR

We take good care of our employees so they can take better care of you ...and we take the same care in recruiting your permanent employees

oa OFFICE ASSISTANCE

We save you the search

862-1763

A cut in computer prices

At the height of the videogame fad in 1983, inexpensive home computers proved irresistible to millions of consumers. But North Americans quickly tired of making war on aliens, and, one after another, such companies as Atari Corp., Coleco Industries and Mattel Electronics deserted the col-

louring market. This year analysts predict modest sales growth for the few low-priced household computers that remain on the market, but announcements of new machines from market leader Commodore and the once highly-flying Atari have set the industry abuzz with hopes for a new boom—one that

will finally make personal computers as fixtures in homes as they now are in most offices. Said Ian Kennedy, general manager of Toronto-based Atari (Canada) Corp.: "We'll put some life into an industry that has gone flat."

Much of the excitement—and not a little controversy—centres on Atari and its controversial owner, Jack Tramiel. At 35, Tramiel has remained a central figure in the industry since 1978, when his former Toronto typewriter company manufactured its first computers. Eventually, his low-priced machines encouraged millions of schools and individuals to buy computers even before they had decided what to do with them. After leaving Commodore to take over money-hungry Atari last year, Tramiel has leapt back into the spotlight with bold claims for the new Atari 520 ST.

Although Commodore has remained silent about its new Amiga home computer, due for release this summer, Tramiel has boasted that his new machine will overtake the Commodore 64 and the Apple II, currently the best-selling home computers. Indeed, by incorporating many attractive features of the Apple Macintosh computer into his new machine, Tramiel is again promising a revolution in low-priced computing. Already nicknamed the "Macintosh" by the STB or will come onto the market in July at \$1,499—one-third the price of the bulky-selling Macintosh.

Most industry analysts who have seen it admire the new machine, but they remain skeptical of Tramiel's predictions. Although Atari has delivered a few 520 STs to U.S. and Canadian retailers, the absence of any software means that they are useful only to experts with programming skills. And although Tramiel has promised that some programs will be ready by early next month, most independent software producers will likely wait to assess the new machine's popularity before investing in programs for it.

Although the promised arrival of Atari software may well make the 520 ST an attractive machine for business use, analysts doubt it will overcome the fears of many consumers that they have no need for computers in their homes. Said William Rakow, director of marketing and development for the ComputerLand chain of stores: "For these machines to be successful people have to find things for them to do—and they haven't yet." Added Andrew Teller of Toronto's Business Research: "The sex appeal in packaging may sell a few more machines but it will not make them any more useful." Indeed, most experts agree that until they learn to perform such chores as making wordfiles and taking spreadsheets, computers will remain at best imperfect substitutes.

—PAUL BERNES

WHY DO THESE PEOPLE GET UP EVERY MORNING AT 3 AM?

The day starts early for the CJCL morning team, so that you can start your morning with all the overnight news, accurate traffic information, last night's sports scores, Metro and area weather direct from Environment Canada, and the best of the Music Of Your Life. By 5 AM they're ready to bring you their special blend of morning information and entertainment. The CJCL morning team.

Mornings from 5 AM till 9 AM on 1430 radio!

CJCL 1430
THE "MUSIC OF YOUR LIFE"
RADIO

Don't leave home without them!



Ken Kirkley—traffic, Scott Ferguson—sports, Doris Desrosiers—news, Tom Rubin—morning host, David Wilson—producer, Bill Hewitt—news.

A S H L E Y

JAGUAR

Jaguar XJ6 sedan (P100 series)

IN TORONTO IT'S ASHLEY FOR JAGUAR.

In everything we do, professionalism is key. Talk with the Jaguar sales, leasing, and service specialists at Ashley Motors now. A demonstration drive is yours for the asking.

ASHLEY MOTORS

2614 D'Amore Drive (by Victoria Park near Eglinton) TORONTO M2M 3B8

WHY DO MANY ITALIAN CONNOISSEURS DRINK AUSTRIAN WINES?

For the same reason many Canadian connoisseurs do. Good taste is an affordable price.

When you see the Austrian Quality Wine Seal, you know Austria has sent you its very best.

And you don't have to be a connoisseur to appreciate the quality. Or the price.

You don't even have to be Italian.

For more information about Austrian wines, call the Austrian Trade Commission at (416) 962-3188.

Based on behalf of Austria for Austrian wines.



FOR THE RECORD

Romance and resignation

BOYS AND GIRLS
Bryan Ferry
(WEA)

Before Boyz n the Moor disbanded last year, the British rock group had released a landmark album, *Arson*, which perfectly captured its performers' romantic sensibility. In his first solo album since the breakup, the band's leader, Bryan Ferry, vigorously pursues his role as pop's elder caput. *Boys and Girls* is a rich, highly textured collection of songs about love and desire. *Smashbox* opens with a raucous guitar which leads to a funk, rhythmic romp, and in *The Queen of the Night* Ferry enters a "world of pleasure and danger" to "take my spirit." But *Slave to Love* is most representative of Ferry's vision. Backed by the raucous guitars of Mark Knopfler (Dire Straits) and David Gilmore (Pink Floyd), Ferry sings with resignation, "We're too young to reason/Too grown up to dream." *Boys and Girls* confirms that Ferry, who will turn 40 this fall, knows only too well the beauty and pitfalls of romance.

SUZANNE VEGA
(A&M)

Amid the growing signs of an imminent folk music revival, New York City's Suzanne Vega has drawn considerable attention. Like her counterparts in the 1970s, the sensitive 25-year-old song writer accompanies herself on acoustic guitar—but Vega is hardly a lost soul living in the past. Indeed, on her debut album she proves herself more of an anachronist than most of her electronically-assisted contemporaries. On *Smell Like Hell*, the melody evokes a transatlantic mood, broken at times by sudden, sharply plucked notes. Meanwhile, images of glass and chess describe her fragile emotional state. But Vega never succumbs to preciousness. Overhead swishes of street conversations form the basis of *Neighborhood Girls*, a witty song about prostitutes. In the best composition on the recording, *Crossing Vega*, she uses a half-spoken vocal style and surprising details to describe a surreal experience in a park. In the folk music tradition, her songs are highly poetic. But Vega's offbeat humor, playful sense of rhythm and odd detachment make her a folk singer for the anxious 1980s.

—NICHOLAS JENNINGS

BEST OF TASTE



BEEFEATER: Spirit of England



A Jambalaya of Nawlins-Style Food & Drink!

A celebration of Creole, Cajun and Louisiana culinary culture & cuisine. Four knockout entrees, known collectively as Café Creole. Open everyday from 6:00 a.m. for breakfast, midday, supper, lunching, dining & dancing. Jazz and "All That Brunch" every Sunday. 'Till noon.



The Spirit of New Orleans.
In the new Skyline Hotel,
Dixon Road at Highway 22

Reservations call 246-1711

Meridian SL-1. The evolution continues.

The Meridian SL-1

Introducing the next phase in the evolution of the SL-1 business communications system, Meridian SL-1 represents Northern Telecom's continuing commitment to enhanced communications.

The OPEN World Commitment

With the Meridian SL-1, and its continuing evolution, people are able to share ideas and information without having to leave their desks. And that's productivity.

Innovative Information Services

A powerful system, the Meridian SL-1 handles all relevant media -- voice, data, text and graphics. With the Meridian SL-1 you can tie telephones, word processors, printers, and a variety of computers and terminals together. And the Meridian SL-1 is designed for applications of 30 to 5000 users.

The Evolution Continues

If you already have an SL-1 it can be easily enhanced to offer the features of the Meridian SL-1. If you don't have an SL-1 already, there's no problem; the Meridian SL-1 is easily installed, using standard office telephone wiring. And Northern Telecom's digital communications experience ensures that the Meridian SL-1 systems for information management will be just as reliable as your phone system.

For more information contact your Meridian SL-1 representative, or call 1-800-361-7950.

When there is
business to be done,
business meets on
the Meridian.

nt northern
telecom

The prescription drug war

The two pills contain the same active ingredient and do exactly the same thing: tranquilize. Yet in some provinces five-milligram tablets of Valium cost pharmacists \$5.46 for a hundred — more than 20 times as much as the equivalent amount of diazepam. The reason: the price of Valium, produced and patented by Swiss-based Hoffmann-La Roche, reflects considerable research, development and promotional costs. But the five Canadian manufacturers of the generic drug diazepam pay only a four-per-cent royalty on sales to Hoffmann-La Roche to market it in Canada and spend little to research and develop what is essentially a Valium copy. This process has been legal for the past 16 years, producing headaches for the executives of international pharmaceutical companies that so pill as re-lieve Stii, federal Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Michel Côté has promised to soothe these firms with a legislative solution scheduled for introduction before Parliament rises this session. And its most noticeable effect for consumers will be price increases for

many prescription drugs in Canada. Côté's search for a compromise between brand-name and generic drug companies became simpler last month, after a report by a royal commission into the cost of prescription drugs, initiated in April, 1986, by the former Liberal government and headed by University

Compulsory licensing has given executives of large pharmaceutical companies headaches that no pill can relieve

of Toronto economist Harold Kesteven, the commission endorsed compulsory licensing but urged that drug patent holders be allowed a four-year period of exclusive rights to their products, after which competing companies would pay a 14-per-cent royalty instead of the present four. Those measures would raise prescription drug

prices by about \$25 million over the \$1.6 billion that Canadians already pay for pharmaceuticals every year. When he tabled the report in the House, Côté said the government was not obliged to follow its recommendations. But Maclean's has learned that Côté's legislation will include some sort of exclusivity clause to protect patent holders, as well as a jump in the royalty rate, although probably not to the full 14 per cent that Kesteven recommended.

The issue Côté hopes to resolve has agitated the multinational companies ever since the federal government introduced compulsory licensing in 1969 to encourage competition and force down Canada's drug prices, which were then among the highest in the world. The multinationals had enjoyed exclusive rights to market patented drugs for 17 years. Now, although generic firms can apply for licenses immediately, most usually wait until a drug is proven commercially successful before they produce a copy, and then they must prove their product is as good as the original before it goes on sale. Those delays usually give multinational firms at least eight years of exclusivity.

But that is not always the case. When Philadelphia-based Smith Kline & French Ltd (SKF) introduced the anti-ulcer drug cimetidine under the name Tagamet in 1977, no-name cimetidine

first appeared in 1976, Tagamet, which ran clear up sales in a few weeks without surgery, was then the company's most profitable drug, but SKF Canada president William Robson told the Kesteven commission that the no-name competition almost killed sales of the original. In Ontario, for example, 100 300-mg tablets of Tagamet sell for \$40, while the same quantity of the generic costs \$15. The company had already moved all its Canadian research activities as a response to compulsory licensing, although it maintains laboratories in several other countries.

Indeed, other multinationals told the Kesteven commission that they will follow suit if they cannot get what they consider to be adequate protection for their products 15 years of exclusivity. But many observers argue that the resultant loss in jobs and expertise will not be severe. For his part, Stuart Smith, chairman of the Science Council of Canada, says that research conducted by multinationals drug companies in Canada has always been minimal. Arthur Smith "It is as though they are saying, 'If you are good boys and give us a lot of money, then we will do you the favor of doing research here.'" And Luciano Calcei, chairman of the Canadian Drug Manufacturers Association, which represents more than a dozen Canadian-owned drug firms, most of



Calcei: compulsory licensing

which manufacture only generics, said that any increased profits for the multinationals would go into promoting brand names, not research.

As well, Calcei said that another tactic which the multinational companies have adopted is to persuade doctors and corporate drug-insurance plan administrators to forbid the substitution of no-name drugs on brand-name prescriptions. Dr David Blair, head of the British Columbia Medical Association, confirmed that statement when he told the commission about a letter from SKF's Robson, addressed to "all medical doctors," which urged no-substitution prescriptions as a way to encourage more pharmaceutical research. Indeed, some large brand-name drug companies operating in Canada, including Abbott Laboratories Inc. of Montreal, have altered their own employee drug plans to cover brand-name prescriptions drug only.

It is unclear whether Côté's compromise will put an end to the increasingly acrimonious battle. But it is certain that it will raise prescription drug prices. Because most provinces maintain drug plans that cover prescriptions for acute illnesses and welfare recipients, it may also mean higher taxes. Those companies alone will press a better pill due some Canadians to swallow.

—BILL GLASSBORO, with Doug Abbott



The unexpected surprises you. The consistency impresses you. The value delights you.

Going on a trip?

When flying on Air Canada or CP Air, ask for a current copy of Maclean's for your in-flight reading enjoyment.

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's
What's on your mind.

Delta's central reservation service offers you instant access to the best hotel value in Canada.

Ask about our Family Plan:

- \$2.95 children's menu
- free gifts for the kids
- weekend rates

Call Delta for Value
800-268-1133

We'll save you time and money!

Delta is a Family Affair.



Delta Hotels

You'll appreciate the Delta Difference.

The Delta Difference: 1-800-268-1133

The plant that ate New York

LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS

Book and lyrics by Howard Ashman

Music by Alan Menken

Directed by Constantine Gavras

For 90 years Toronto has been a lucrative pit stop for touring Broadway hits. But in the past three months the city has suddenly acquired two renovated theatres which are presenting Canadian productions of popular New York musicals—*Cats* at the Elgin and *Little Shop of Horrors* at the Crest. Refurbished by producer Larry Dykman for a thrifty \$950,000, the Crest was famous in the 1950s and 1960s as a repertory theatre where many of Canada's finest actors got their start. Dykman wants to resurrect that glory with musicals rather than dramas—and the tawdry entertaining *Little Shop of Horrors* should provide enough financial security to start him rolling.

The joy of *Horrors* is its clever blend of the satirical and the serious. Seymour (Michael Cromann), a downtrodden florist's assistant, buys an unusual plant which grows to monstrous proportions



McCarthy: satirical suburban spectacle

and traps him money, entirely and the loss of his no-nonsense Audrey (Sally McCarthy). Unfortunately, the plant is part of an alien invasion which has landed on Earth during a solar eclipse and proceeds to literally gobble up humanity.

Building upon that satirical premise, director Howard Ashman spoofs everything from suburbia and middle-class femininity to the folly of stardom. Audrey dreams of leaving the dead-end flower shop for a suburban tract house "with a fence of real chain-link." Her boyfriend, Orin (Gerry Saliberg)—"a rebel who makes good money"—is a dentist in black leather who beats up Audrey. *Horrors* is not a show for children. Orin's graphic affection made a gas mask shows how savage the play's bite can be. Alan Menken's score is just as free-wheeling and pungent, a frisky encyclopedia of popular trends including rumba, tango, torch songs and Minnie.

Contemporary musicals thrive on gimmicks, and the gimmick in *Horrors* is the plant, Audrey II. In the second act she has devoured Orin and Seymour's boss, and her sharklike hand, flippers and tentacles fill half the stage. Animated by a puppeteer and talking ghettos slang, Audrey II fulfills Seymour's American dream—and his nightmare—in one mind-bending ballad sequence. Only perfectly timed, riveting performances by Cromann, McCarthy and Saliberg prevent the plant from swallowing up the whole show into its carnivorous jaws.

But Audrey II advances too close to the audience for theatrical comfort. In order to eat down the distance between the stage and the back seats in the long, narrow Crest, Dykman has built a throat stage in front of the proscenium arch which creates an unsettling intimacy. Wind-up dolls, Sally Loner costumes are drab, while the set for the florist shop and the sidewalk outside looks too prefabricated even for the self-deprecating satire which the show encompasses. And with backstage locations far above the stage and the audience, the amplified voices of the cast make them sound like lanterns in a lip-synch contest.

Like *Cats*, *Horrors* is now a gift-edged franchise born with carbon copies of the New York production appearing around the world. Although such shows carry a guaranteed Broadway seal of approval, they are the theatrical equivalent of Hollywood films made in Canada: they make money for Canadian technicians and producers and nothing for writers and directors. Still, *Horrors* does offer a showcase for three exceptional Canadian performers. Its success will give Larry Dykman the opportunity to provide the rest of Canada's musical theatre talent with the chance they deserve.

—MARK CHAMBERS

STARTING NOV. 1, CPAIR WILL APPEAR IN THE SKIES OVER NEW ZEALAND. (THUS BECOMING THE ENVY OF THE KIWI BIRD.)



Come with us to the beautiful stomping grounds of the flightless Kiwi bird. We'll give you direct service from Toronto to Auckland. (Some carrier service from Vancouver.)

With no U.S. customs hassles along the way. If you can't wait until Nov. 1, call us. We've been flying all over the South Pacific for 35 years and we have great connections. Call your Travel Agent or CPAir. And see a sight on Kiwi bird has ever seen—New Zealand from the air.

Call us 1st.
CPAir 

Official Airline of DFO 88 Vancouver

CP Air is an equal opportunity of Canada Pacific Ltd.



**THE AT&T PC.
THE COMPUTER WITH
THE FUTURE BUILT IN.**



Before you buy a personal computer for your business you should ask yourself two essential questions: One: What do you need today? Two: What will you need tomorrow?

The AT&T PC 6300 is the answer to both. Today, you'll get a high performance computer that's competitively priced. A computer that not only runs the broadest selection of software available, but has the power and speed to make the most of it. A computer with superb graphics in monochrome or colour. And a high resolution screen that's easy on the eyes.

For tomorrow, you'll get a computer with the future built in. With its modular architecture and seven expansion



slots, it's ready now to work with future technology, and meet your future needs. From additional power to multi-tasking capabilities, even to features yet to come, it can be easily enhanced as time goes by.

That's a commitment from AT&T. And the AT&T PC, the computer with the future built in.

For more information call 1-800-361-7951. Or write AT&T Canada Inc., 1500 Den Mills Rd., Toronto, Ontario M2B 3K4.



AT&T
The right choice.

The prime of pop's renaissance man

By Brian D. Johnson

The shortlist nominees has become almost as famous as the race that goes with it. Based in the recent film version of *Dream* and paraded across the pages of *Gleason*'s *Quarterly* and *Vogue* this month, the lean frame and Jewish features of British rock star Sting have had relentless exposure. Now, having abandoned his role as lead singer of the stellar pop group The Police, Sting is enjoying the limelight all

and more than 11 million copies. At the same time, his seven image began to take shape with similar roles in the black comedy *Brampton* and *Twelve* and the action flick *One Day*. But this year Sting is emerging as a diversified artist of larger talents. After leaving what he calls the "safe haven" of The Police, he assembled four of America's leading young jazz musicians and recorded *The Dream of the Blue Turtles*, which already has advance orders of 100,000 copies in Canada alone.



Sting: a career in music and film, propelled as much by glimmer as by artistry

by himself. Last week he released a just album in which he sings and plays guitar, his first solo effort, and later this summer he will star in two major films, with Meryl Streep and Jennifer Beals (*Planes*) starring in a Toronto post recently, dressed in navy sweat pants and a black digital watch, the 33-year-old son of a millionaire discussed his good fortune. He told *Maxim*, "It dawned on me how lucky I was when I spent an afternoon making love to Meryl Streep—sitting, of course. Part of me left my body and looked down and said, 'You're getting paid for this, mate.'"

Born Gordon Sumner, the former schoolteacher became an international star during his nine years with The Police, whose last album, *Synchronicity*,

In August Sting, who now commands a fee of \$1 million a picture, will appear with Streep in a film adaptation of the Broadway play *Plenty* and with Beals in a romantic *Planes* sequel. *The Dream* (Columbia's Daughter) has made a documentary of Sting's new work. Said *The Dream*'s director, Franz Roddick: "He is the perfect multifaceted Renaissance figure—a combination of the thinking man and the beautiful boy."

In *The Dream of the Blue Turtles*, an intricate tale of social concerns galvanized by Sting's lyrics. On *Amnesia*, a *Slate*-style diary, he asks, "How can I save my little boy from Oppenheimer's death by top?" The lyric refers to American scientist Robert Oppenheimer's atomic

bomb and to Sting's own four children, two by his first wife, actress Frances Tomelty, and two by girlfriend Trudie Styler, with whom he lives in north London. The album strays far from pop, and its musicians, including saxophonist Bradford Marshall (brother of acclaimed trumpeter Wynton), have created an eclectic, moody backdrop for the urgency of Sting's thematic tone.

The title itself refers to a dream in which four blue turtles tore up his back garden. According to Sting, the turtles represented his new band destroyed the pop music formula he had developed with The Police. Stud American rock critic Fred Schreier: "Sting's intelligence is thoroughly evident in the lyrics of his new songs. He is a gifted writer of melodies and deserves credit for taking a risky leap into jazz."

Sting has also managed to develop a reputation as a respectable actor. Although he is a veteran of nine films and has worked with such seasoned professionals as actors Joan Plowright (*Brampton* and *Twelve*) and producer Elia De Laurentiis (*One*), he says that he has still learning the acting profession. In *Plenty* he plays Mick, the working-class lover of the character played by Streep. Working opposite her, said Sting, "it felt playing tennis with somebody who is brilliant. You can't help but learn." Fred Schreier, director of *Plenty*, said that because Sting comes from a similar background to Mick's there was an easy identification. Added Schreier: "He has an honest emotion and heart-felt intensity that is quite rare."

Clearly, Sting is anxious to be taken seriously as both a diligent actor and an intelligent singer. He also manages to escape most of the distractions of stardom. He takes his role as a father seriously, devoting regular time to his children. As well, he pursues his interest in Jungian psychology and has made a bet on an expedition to climb Mount Everest in 1994. Still, the image that propels his career forward both at the box office and in record stores has to do with his glamor as an artist.

Photographs portraying him as a high-fashion, half-dressed adventurer by *Elle* magazine's physical appeal. "It sells," acknowledged Sting, "and to a certain extent I enjoy getting away with it. I hope when I'm not putting away with it I won't do it anymore." For the moment, there is little doubt that Sting is enjoying the luxury of having his wig

With Ann Palmieri



Guthrie and Welch: a lighthearted talk about the possibility of eternal life

FILMS

When the old become new

COCONOS

Directed by Ron Howard

The story of *Coconos* resembles two Steven Spielberg blockbusters, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* and *E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial*. It, too, features benign visitors from outer space, but unlike its predecessors *Coconos* holds out the possibility of eternal life. The creatures, which are called *Coconos* and are taken from a ship, have traveled to the Gulf of Mexico in St. Petersburg, Fla., on a remote station during an expedition 10,000 years earlier.

20 *Antares* has stayed behind in life-support cocoons. Led by Walter (Brian Dennehy), the four *Antares* are a team from Jack Bauer (Steve Guttenberg) and tent an estate, planning to keep the cocoons in their indoor swimming pool. Next door is a retirement home, and three of its occupants—Joe Fiske (Helen Craig), Art Selwood (Don Ameche) and Ben Leitch (Willard Byrd)—habitually steal into the estate to use the pool. After the *Antares* place the cocoons in the pool, the old people mysteriously become younger—as vibrant as teenagers.

For all its ferventness, *Coconos* is remarkably light and carefree. Ben Leitch conveys a genuine liking for all the characters and, indeed, for humanity in general. There is not a single villain in *Coconos*—excepting death itself—but the movie is never sentimental. Howard and Dennehy understand the old people's frailties, and they view them with good humor. Says Ben Leitch (Jack O'Connell) of his wife, Rose (Helen Ware): "The memories who I am, and the memories who she is. We're doing okay." Many of the retirees are not physically okay, but they have a hope to live. "It wouldn't be done if we had permission," says Ben to Art on the way to the pool.

The pool containing the cocoons provides the three men with a retirement from nature's painful course. Although he has cancer, Joe becomes sensibly regenerated, much to the surprise and delight of his wife, Alma (Jenica Tandy). Art summons up the courage to court Ben McCarthy (Gwen Verdon), a memorable sequence, leads her into the dance floor to take a spin to the 1960s Artie Shaw hit *Dancin' in the Dark*. The revived spirit of Ben spreads to his wife, Mary (Maureen Stapleton), who plants a tree with their grandson David (Harriet O'Neil). The three couples go to dance, raise the male street of St. Petersburg in their car and enjoy a set like that 19-year-old would enjoy.

The revived spirit of Ben spreads to his wife, Mary (Maureen Stapleton), who plants a tree with their grandson David (Harriet O'Neil). The three couples go to dance, raise the male street of St. Petersburg in their car and enjoy a set like that 19-year-old would enjoy. *Coconos*' fantasy extends beyond the retirement home where young boat captain Bauer falls in love with Kitty (Chloe Keating). An Arianne has a vision in her cabin and watches her family pool of her horses. Even, the *Antares* are glowing, golden cocoons, vaguely resembling bananas in shape. The wonderful special effects make the film delicate and powerful at the same time. When Jack asks Kitty how *Antares* express affection, she replies, "We show our affection, and then a kind of fireball from herself into his body. Says Jack, "If this is foreplay, I'm a dead man."

When the film becomes more serious, the humor continues starkly with the fantasy. A shriveled, pitiful alien inside a cocoon dies because the old people have unknowingly sapped the life essence from the pods. The *Antares* must return them to the ocean before they leave the sight of an eclipse. Because of the dead cocoon, they now have room for passengers. Walter makes a proposal to the retirees they can come with him and enjoy eternal life or stay in their earthly home and face death. In the dancing finish of the film, *Coconos* grapples with the painful philosophical question, "Is eternal life worth the price paid for it?"

Tenderhearted and beautifully structured, the movie has a special lightness of being, and its large cast is uniformly exemplary. Howard is not afraid of building a story through detail and he never rushes his scenes. For the 33-year-old director, youth is merely a capacity of the imagination—the ability to dream. In *Coconos* he asks that ability extraordinarily well, making the audience feel again. —LAWRENCE OTTOLE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 *Shirley Green, King (1)*
- 2 *Tommy Lee Jones, Scales (1)*
- 3 *Chapman, Dean, McVey (2)*
- 4 *Inside Out, King (1)*
- 5 *Tandy, Alma, Steel (1)*
- 6 *Held, Brian, Bradley (1)*
- 7 *The Burning Ship, Smith (1)*
- 8 *John, Robert, Leitch (1)*
- 9 *The Elder House, Davis, Irving (1)*
- 10 *Thinner, Bachman (1)*

Nonfiction

- 1 *Ironies, Anon, with Mowbray (1)*
- 2 *A Passion for Knowledge, Peters and Anon (1)*
- 3 *Breaking with Moore, Shalinsky (1)*
- 4 *Newcastle, Zenger (1)*
- 5 *The Desert Report, Stuart (1)*
- 6 *Robert, Leitch, Jones (1)*
- 7 *Dr. Abraham's Body Program, Abraham and King (1)*
- 8 *The Making of a Powerhouse, Wright (1)*
- 9 *Coconos, Welch (1)*
- 10 *What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School, McCormick (1)*

(1) Position last week

The promise of a good summer

By Allan Fotheringham

If aging to be a good summer. You can tell that when a young guy named David Peterson becomes premier of our most populous province, finally killing off the wicked witch Terry, assisted by another young guy named Bob Rae. The summer will include a high school reunion, a balloon ride over Ottawa (the safest distance from which to view that place), a daughter career on second base and a lot of winning money. What more could a young guy (I'm 29) ask?

One could ask, actually, for just a few brief things. Such as the eyeball never again having to see a mention of Madonna, Prince, Cyndi Lauper and Michael Jackson, not to mention Boy George. Enough is enough. The one advantage of modern media is that, by excess, our instant celebrities are registered verities quickly because of our boredom with them. We yearn for something mundane and banal like the name of Elizabeth Taylor's next husband. Now, that would come as a relief. He won't have purple hair or a jet through one of his appendages.

The sun for the summer, as it is for most of North America, is in its last weeks. The Washington Bulletin of the National Basketball Association have just drafted a young man from the Sudan who has played only one season of college ball. His name is Manute Bol, he stands seven feet, 6 1/2 inches tall and weighs just 190 lb. He looks like a pygmy. The fear is that he will be turned into an ink blot by such as my favorite player in basketball, six-foot, six-inch Charles Barkley of the Philadelphia 76ers, who weighs 265 lb as a low day and is known as The Road Warrior of rebound, or Doc George. George coaches have Manute Bol eating five meals a day and he still can't gain weight. Every woman extant wants to know his secret.

Enhance your summer by avoiding Russia, a sick Jim Fied with Sylvester Stallone's muck in which more than 70 bodies are rumored dead. Yikes in Jack Nicholson in *Prizzi's Honor* and go to it!

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

least one game. If John Turner decides to forsake politics, he could be succeeded as Liberal leader by Don Johnston, which would enhance the inevitable Grit-Nice merger on the national front because Johnston plays piano even better than Bob Rae. (It would be the greatest oomp for that instrument since Lauree Rauli sat on Harry Truman's.

However, my winter book favorite as the next Liberal leader remains my invention, Paul Martin Jr., who has been a favorite of this page—as you may recall to year head-on—for some years now. After all, this page has its reputation to

his family's actions over the past quarter-century remains more than bitter. Can we hope that there is no more dredging up of Derek Sanderson, Martina Navratilova's homosexuality or the latest drug problems of the latest baseball millionaires? One finds it hard to weep for the difficulties of 1990. Could we declare a vow of silence on Harold Ballard's "Forever"? It would be a good summer if you could get through it without further speculation about a revision of what is left of The Beatles. The advance of Western civilization is resigning to be improved by further discussion about Les Moonie's angst or coverage of Barbara Walter's new marriage. The world would be improved if the Montreal Concordo won the Grey Cup, although it is not going to happen.

The sad satirists about René Lévesque will continue over the summer, but there is bright news. As will those about Maggie Thatcher. On the other hand, we will be treated to the increasing efforts of the boring George Bush to become the next President of the United States. Earlier he pushed tax reforms in Grand Rapids, Mich., New to Rome, Bonn, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva,

Paris and London and prepared to spend the Fourth of July counting votes in a parade in Bristol, N.H. Ambition takes over while the stomach rebels. However, watch Mario Cuomo, who will edge out Lee Iacocca for the Democratic nomination.

Speaking of eggs, Conrad Black's feeding Bay Street reputation is being countered by the first aim of mischief to be a press baron. He once wanted to be the Numero Uno in Canada, trying for *The Globe and Mail*, but now has settled for a lesser field: Fleet Street. Since he hasn't effect purchased control of the good grey London Daily Telegraph, he follows in the line of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Bay Thomson of Fleet as columnists who became propaganda tools among the Brits. Black is more intelligent than either, but as ruthless as both. Our satirists with delight has confrontations with the English success.

It's going to be an amusing summer. Trust me.



There's vodka.

And then there's Smirnoff.

SMIRNOFF

VODKA

The difference is pure smoothness.



When it comes to affordable family sedans, it's often said that one is pretty much like another. However, there is *one* exception—**Toyota Corolla**. But don't take just our word for it.

Road & Track magazine named the Corolla Sedan one of the "12 Best Enthusiast Cars" in 1984. The editors found Corolla's standard 1.6 litre, single overhead cam engine "peppy." They noted that the 5-passenger front-wheel drive, 4-Door Sedans and 5-Door Liftbacks have "...crisply styled bodies that are thoroughly modern." And that inside, Corollas will "...accommodate adults in roomy com-

fort front and rear." In the final analysis, R&T concluded "...in an inexpensive sedan the emphasis is on fuss-free motoring that needn't be dull. To that end, there is none better than the fwd Corolla."

Car and Driver found Corolla to be one of its "Ten Best Performers."

In January 1985, the magazine's "Third Annual Ten Best Issue," Corolla turned up with the "Best C/D Observed Fuel Economy." Meaning: that while other cars may have higher "official" fuel economy ratings than Corolla, in C/D's real-world driving tests Corolla was best. To explain

this phenomenon, C/D suggested that "...the inherent goodness of the new Corolla is primarily responsible for this excellent economy." We agree, and would just like to add that Corolla also gives



OH WHAT A FEELING! TOYOTA

owners a lot for their money—including steel-belted radials, child-proof door locks, full carpeting. Toyota's 2-year or 40,000 km (whichever comes first) limited power train warranty, *plus* you can purchase **Extra Care Protection™** for additional limited coverage! With all this, and more, it's understandable that Corolla has become something of a *legend*. But don't take our word for it. See the 1985 Corollas at your Toyota Dealer and decide for yourself.

*Based on Transport Canada test methods for Toyota Corolla Sedan with 5-spd. man. trans. Consult Transport Canada Fuel Consumption Guide for further details.

EQ™ TOYOTA TOYOTA INC. POWERTRAIN LIMITED WARRANTY LIMITED. Registered user. For sales and service Toyota Dealers. For complete information.

TOYOTA COROLLA. A WELL-EARNED REPUTATION FOR EXCEEDING EXPECTATIONS.



LEGEND!